THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 44. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday November 3, 1869. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22;6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on **Tuesday, September 14, 1869.** Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A BURR, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,

aug25;tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the **11th of September,** under the superintendence of the Principal, **Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M.** Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

aug 11;tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [june16;1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

j23;tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

june2;6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. REED takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

my26'69;1y.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12;tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21;1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31;1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

y1;tf.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68;1y.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.

Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to.

sept9'68;1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Feb3;1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10;tf

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial

apr17'69;3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

april7,1869;tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr7,1869;1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale

ONE THREE ACRE OUT LOT,

situated between the two cemeteries in Beaver Pa. The lot is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well suited for either gardening or grazing purposes. It is under fence. Apply to or address

HENRY BENZ,
sep29 3m. Beaver, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 207 acres, about 150 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 500 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address. HUGH MARSHALL.

North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.

P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7;6m*

ALEXANDER & MASON,

M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 2d D. C. Vols and ex-Post-Master of Washington, D. C.	SOLICITORS of	J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]
460 Seventh Street opposite the Patent Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay.*

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge,* and *no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References [aug 4: 1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

mar 24;tf

SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE.

Blank Books & Stationery

IN GENERAL AT

LOWEST PRICES.

☞ **Our new Wholesale Price List mailed free to Dealers and Teachers.**

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,

119 WOOD STREET,

SECOND DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

sept1'69;3m.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints,

Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,

Coach Body Varnish.

COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity that in addition to his usual stock of Goods, he has just received a large lot of French cloths, English Meltons, French Doeskin cassimeres, American cassimeres, suitable for Fall and Winter wear; also a fine assortment of the latest styles of vestings, all of which he will make up to order at the shortest notice and on very favorable terms.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

At his store will also be found everything in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

GEORGE BRAUN.
Store on Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

sep1;3m*

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER,

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place
We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us [land.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19;68.

The Safe Deposit Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Incorporated for the safe keeping

OF BONDS, OTHER SECURITIES, &C.,

No. 83 Fourth Avenue.

GUARANTEE RATES.

Government and all other Cupon Securities, including Bank Bills, for a year or less period, $1 00 per $1,000.

Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1,000.
Silver Coin or Bullion, $2 00 per $1,000.

Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of $1 00 per $1 000.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The company is also prepared to Rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a tin box) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to store Books of Account, Valuable Title papers, etc., at reasonable rates.

President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President:
HENRY LLOYD.
Directors:

William Phillips,	Byron H. Painter,
Henry Lloyd,	Joseph S. Morrison,
William Rea,	George Black,
Wm. M. Lyon,	Curtis G. Hussey.
Jas. I. Bennett.	

Secretary and Treasurer:
S. F. VON BONNHORST.

sep29;3m.

WALL PAPER

&

WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO, 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15;1y.

Miscellaneous.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John McLaughlin, of New Brighton borough, having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

HAMILTON BANNON,
sep22.6t. Administrator.

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

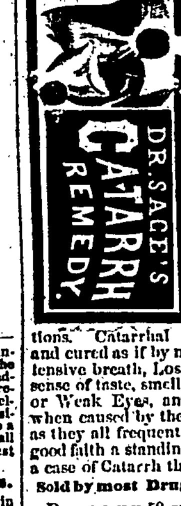
WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.



This Infallible Remedy does not, like the poisonous irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions with which the people have long been humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing in the use of such nostrums, but it produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh, as thousands can testify. "Cold in the Head" is cured with a few applications. Catarrhal Headache is relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, and Impaired Memory, when caused by the violence of Catarrh, as they all frequently are. We offer in good faith a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Ask your Druggist for the Remedy, but if he has not yet got it on sale don't be put off by accepting any miserable worse than worthless substitute, but enclose sixty cents to me and the Remedy will be sent you post paid. Four packages $2, or one dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

mar3;3m;je;3m;sep3m.) Buffalo, N. Y.

HARDWARE,

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Iny Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.

FARMER'S TOOLS,

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.

Also a full line of

Housekeepers Goods,

such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color, dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY,

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCHOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALTIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us

☞ All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

oct6,1y.

Hardware, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS,

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy.	10.25
" 2, " "	13.00
" 3, " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " "	10.00
" 4, " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No.		Size	Price
No. 93,	Grate	15½ inch,	$2.00
" 92,	"	17 "	2.65
" D,	"	18 "	3.25
" 91,	"	19 "	3.25
" 75,	"	19 "	3.25
" C,	"	20 "	3.50
" 121,	"	21 "	4.00
" 120,	"	21¼ "	4.75
" 5,	"	21½ "	4.75
" 121,	"	22¾ "	5.40
" 78,	"	23½ "	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	3.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 32, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 32, Box, without Rod.	1.75
" 28, " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

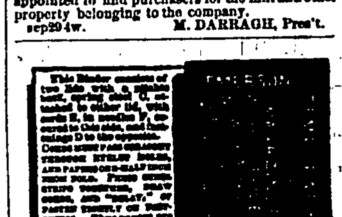
All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

Notice to Stockholders.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co. will be held at the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Saturday October 23d, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. to hear and decide on the report of the Committee appointed to find purchasers for the mill and other property belonging to the company.

sep29 4w. M. DARRAGH, Pres't.



This Binder consists of two lids with a pliable back, spring slide C, attached to either lid, with cords B, in needles F, secured to this side, and fastenings D to the opposite.

Every-One his Own Book-Binder,

With

EMERSON'S PATENT.

LADIES can bind their Fashion Magazine Papers and Sheet Music.

GENTLEMEN can bind their Manuscripts, Briefs, Sermons, Journals, Office and Newspapers.

CHILDREN can bind their Pamphlet Pictorials and Sunday School Papers, &c., &c., as neatly and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon [General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.,] at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

☞ A sample of this Binder—size of ARGUS—may be seen at the ARGUS office. [sept22 1y.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS.

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S

IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Dry Goods of Every Description.

DRESS GOODS

A Large stock.

Genuine Country Flannel

VERY CHEAP.

Men and Boy's Wear.

HATS & CAPS,

A LARGE STOCK.
SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

Selling at Pittsburgh Prices.

New Goods Recieved Daily.

Call Early and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

JAMES A. FORTUNE,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

mar31;1y—ch. jy 21.—ch. sep29.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
mar3;tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

SELECT POETRY.

A LAWYER OUTWITTED.

A gay young swain, who long had sighed
To take an heiress for a bride—
Though not in vain he had essayed
To meet the favor of the maid,
Yet doubting from his humble station,
To meet her father's approbation,
Made up his mind without delay,
To take the girl and runaway.
A pretty plan—what could be finer?
But, as the maid was yet a "minor,"
There still remained this slight obstruction—
He might be punished for abduction.
Accordingly, he thought it wise
To see the "squire," and take advice—
A cunning knave, who loved a trick,
As well as fees—and skilled to pick,
As lawyers can, a latent flaw
To help his client cheat the law,
Before him straight the case was laid,
Who, when the proper fee was paid,
Conceived at once the happy plan,
And thus the councellor began—
"Young man, no doubt your wisest course
Is this: To-night go get a horse
And let your lady-love get on;
This pleasant duty being done,
You get on too; but, hark ye, mind
She rides before, you ride behind;
And thus no evil can accrue!
The lady ran away with you!"
That very night the swain with horse,
Put the old lawyer's plan in force;
Who found next day (no laughing matter)
The truant lady was his daughter!

SELECT MISCELLANY.

BOLD DICK DONAHUE.

Seventy years ago the only free settlers in New South Wales, one of the colonies of Australia, were Government officials, discharged soldiers, and emancipated convicts, together with a sprinkling of 'young sons,' who came out from the mother country to pursue the occupation of sheep farming. These 'young sons,' however, were not the 'young sons' of the aristocracy, or of any of the wealthy classes, but of farmers, mechanics, and reduced country gentlemen, and had to begin the world with a great deal more courage than cash.

There are now in Australia five colonies—all important, and some flourishing; but at the period from which our narrative dates, there was but the colony of New South Wales, a large tract of country on the south eastern coast of that island.

In the infancy of the colony, New South Wales was interesting and valuable to the mother country, as an outlet for its criminal population rather than affording scope for enterprise or inducement to capital; and thither, therefore, was transported the felonry of the three kingdoms. Crime and vice of every hue found there their respective representatives—from the murderer to the pickpocket, and from the genteel lady shoplifter to the 'pest of cities.' To keep such a population in anything like order strong detachments of military usually accompanied every cargo of felons, so that the colony partook as much of the character of a garrison as that of an ordinary settlement.

As might be expected in such a state of society, military domination assumed the place of law; and there at the end of the earth, and beyond the correcting influences of public opinion, the authorities, high and low, exercised generally a cruel despotism over the unhappy convicts. Crime was sought to be repressed by violence alone—punishment, and not the reformation, of the criminal was the ruling principle. There were only two classes—settlers and officials on the one hand, and convicts on the other, and these two social elements were in antagonism and at perpetual war with each other. The settlers, whose only pursuits were stock raising and wool growing, obtained from the Government as many convicts as they chose to feed, clothe and house. Those of the convicts not wanted by settlers were employed on Government works, such as making roads, clearing the forest, or building docks. It would be presumed that settlers who obtained servants on such easy conditions would have been kind and indulgent; and that officials whose only business was to superintend public works from which they were supposed to derive no immediate pecuniary profit, would have been as lenient as possible to the workmen—yet the case was far otherwise. The settlers punished the servants by flogging, and cheated them out of their stipulated allowance of food and clothing; and the officials sold a great deal of the commissariat stores sent out for the use of the convicts and pocketed the proceeds. The consequence was, that the latter were in a chronic state of mutiny; and that their masters, both settlers and officials, from long habit of unchecked and licentious wrong doing, were too readily disposed to resort to the most violent measures of repression. Crime and violence were therefore rampant; and the effect on the colony is as palpable to-day as was the finger mark of the Almighty on the first murderer.

In this congenial atmosphere did our hero grow up and flourish. In his day he was famous, and his fame has survived him; for in the long winter nights, when the three logged fire burns brightly and casts its sombre light on the dusky faces of the surrounding thick bearded bushmen, the most welcome song of the evening is

"Bold Dick Donahue."

Donahue's early biography would be specially interesting, I have no doubt, to such as are curious in tracing the developments of that class of genius which our hero possessed to such an eminent degree. Born of indigent parents in the city of Dublin, he had served an apprenticeship in the time honored art of picking pockets; but the precocity of his genius keeping pace with the development of the physical man, he relinquished that business and took to the profession of house breaking. As in the lower grade he evinced an adaptability and fertility of genius, coupled with a rapidity of execution, that often elicited the applause and patronizing smiles of his tutors, so in the higher walk of his profession he displayed such promptitude, boldness, and dash as astonished his cotemporaries, and threw his rivals completely in the shade.

Donahue had a long and brilliant career, and by unremitting industry and perseverance, had worked himself at last into the wholesale business. In this line he went into a large speculation—not less indeed than that of undermining the bank of Ireland, with a view of "settling its accounts." He had a peculiar talent for finance in general; but evinced a decided taste for 'settling' the affairs of banks and jewelry shops in particular.

In this speculation he succeeded admirably for eight or nine months; he had tunneled his way through till he had got under the very floor on which was deposited the iron safe containing the bullion and gold and silver coin of the institution, and the next night would have brought his enterprise to a happy and successful termination by sawing through the floor and appropriating the contents of the coveted safe—but the Fates were not propitious. The '*Blues*,' as Donahue sarcastically termed all police, toward whom, by the way, he entertained at all times commendable disgust—the '*Blues*,' who are always poking their noses into other people's affairs, 'pinched' him on the very night he was to have reaped the reward of his honest toil and laudable perseverance. He was offered a free pardon if he would turn informer and 'peach' on his compatriots. But Donahue was made of sterner stuff, and preferred honor and an unsullied reputation to liberty and freedom. He was therefore sentenced to pass the remainder of his days in the penal colony of New South Wales.

Carter's Barracks, in Sydney, was in those days the depot, great reservoir, and receptacle of British felony; and here our hero was regularly installed in due time. Here he was assigned his cell, his plank or mattress, and his blanket.

'At home for life!' exclaimed Donahue, jocularly, as the turnkey ushered him into his 'furnished apartments.'

'No insolence, sir!' retorted that important personage.

'Insolence!' exclaimed our hero, really surprised at the novel interpretation. 'Bless yer soul, sir, I'd be the last in the world to—I'm the pink of modesty, I am.'

'Silence, sir!' indignantly interrupted the awful personage aforesaid, giving Donahue a shove which knocked him over against the wall. After which little act of courteous hospitality he slammed the door to, locked it, and left him.

'If I had you in Dublin, my sweet boy, I'd teach you better manners in a brace of minutes,' muttered Donahue, but not loud enough to be heard. 'That's more than the best man in Dublin would dare do,' he soliloquized; 'but every thing is changed here it seems. I forgot that I am at the andti—andti—what's this they call them? The andti—the and-tip-o-days. Yes, that's it; the and-tip-o-days, where every thing is topsy-turvy, upside down, where a man is half his time head downward, heels upward, and fancies himself standing on his perpendiculars all the blessed time! There ain't no fancy about this, tho'! Here I am; caged up like a theif! Just the same as if I was a common pickpocket! No better, no worse. The door bolted and locked! Can't see the blessed day light! And look here—this is pretty treatment for a gentleman!' and he held up the ghost of a blanket, through which he counted the iron bars in his cell window, and then dashed the spectre down upon his mattrass—the hard plank. 'There's bed and bedding, if you like! This is the and-tip-o-days, is it? Me who used to have my boots polished by servants, boys to run my errands, and Nancy Dawson to dance attendance! And-tip-o-days, eh! I'm thinking I'll tip the bedding out of the window one of these days; and the mattrass—well, the mattrass I'll leave to the next lodger, with my blessing to boot!'

'That's a rowdy coon!' observe the turnkey to Mr. Crewel, the keeper or governor of the jail.

'Which is he?' asked Mr. Crewel.

'Him as I have just put into the stone jug,' replied the turnkey.

'That Dublin chap?'

'Yes.'

'O! we'll soon knock that out of him!' returned Mr. Crewel. 'We'll cure him in less than a week.'

Next morning at daylight the cargo of felony, of which Donahue was an item, was inspected in the yard, and the invoices or sentences of each one read over. One was a seven years' man; another, fourteen; another, life; and so on. This interesting piece of information ascertained, the barbers were ordered to cut off the hair and whiskers of each, and when these hirsute appendages had been chopped off, including a few slices of chin and cheek, the novitiates were put under the pump, well scrubbed, and then labeled with the motley prison clothes of gray and yellow. They were next leg ironed, *each with a chain of twenty-five lbs. weight*, in which they ate and drank, and worked and slept. After which they were breakfasted on 'Skilagelee,' (boiled Indian corn meal, so thin as to run down a given declivity with a velocity of a mile a minute. This sumptuous matutinal repast finished, they were taken out to work in gangs, some in the quarries and some to hew down trees in the forest, guarded in all cases by soldiers armed with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets.

Our hero was put in the forest gang. Now Donahue never hewed anything in his life harder than human flesh, and in such operations never used any other implement than his knuckles—utensils, by the way, which never failed in the edge. But when he began to hew wood with iron, and fell trees with an axe, the ratio of his awkwardness was in precise proportion to the novelty of the operation. As might have been expected, his hands blistered, his wrists got strained, and he became quite unable to operate on the stubborn trees, which insisted on iron being propelled with a considerable force of muscle.—He put down the axe.

'Go on with your work,' ordered the soldier on guard.

'Can't,' said Donahue; 'my hands are blistered.'

'Go on with your work, I say.'

'Can't do a tap, sir. Wrist clean out of joint.'

'You won't work, then?' said the soldier, sternly.

'Impossible!' replied your friend deprecatingly.

'Very well,' observed the soldier;

Donahue was thereupon escorted before the governor of the jail, who heard what the soldier and he had got to say respectively.

'My poor fellow!' began that potentate, 'you were tenderly brought up. Had high rearing on your mother's back, when she was begging from door to door in Dublin city. Your delicate hands have been used to gloves, and the ugly work of felling trees don't by no means agree with them. Poor fellow! what a shame it is for government not to send out gloves with axe-handles, and so save those delicate hands which have done such execution at picking pockets.'

'Never picked a pocket since I was a *kid*,' interrupted our hero, in vindication of his honor. This was his sore point.

'My poor fellow! you're too honest for such work; it's your honesty that has ruined you!'

'Not a bit of it,' said Donahue, stoutly. 'I robbed many a man; but I did it in a manly way; never sneaked behind a man's back to do it!'

'My poor fellow! Let me see your mittens.' Donahue showed his hands.

'My poor fellow! they're very sore. Are your hands the only sore part about you?'

'The only sore spot on my blessed body.'

'My poor fellow! your blessed body won't be long so. Ho, flogger! Here, you jackal! Here is a nice little job for you! Not every day you get a Dublin cracksman to practice on Ha, ha! The poor fellow has sore hands and can't work. Let's see if we can't cure them. Take him to the triangles, flogger, and give him *fifty*. That will do to begin with.' And now," he growled, with a ferocious scowl, 'you imp of hell, do your duty; or, by——, I'll have your own flesh cut as fine as minced meat!'

'All right, Governor,' answered the flogger. 'I'll make skin and flesh fly; skin and flesh, sir. That's my motto, ha, ha! 'Taint as I say it, sir; there's not a man in Carter's Barracks can handle a cat-o'nine-tails with this child; and that's saying a great deal, sir.'

'All right, then!' growled Mr. Crewell, smiling grimly; go to work, and give this young gentleman a taste of your quality. Away with him.'

Donahue was tied to the triangles in a half-standing posture.

'There's a bit of lead for you,' whispered the flogger, as he was tying Donahue's hands. 'Take and put it between your teeth, and keep chewing it while I'm flogging you, or else you might bite your tongue or smash your teeth with grinding. The pain is terrible! That's all I can do for you. Don't let the cursed Governor see you putting the lead in your mouth, or I'll take it from you, for he'd like to see you bite your tongue and lips, and tear yourself to pieces, if possible. There, now, dont' bleat (cry out), or the rest of the prisoners will be laughing and humbugging you.'

With these friendly admonitions, administered in bits and scraps and in an undertone, while adjusting the intended victim to the triangles, the flogger stripped off his coat, tucked up his shirt sleeves, and commenced his bloody work. The first terrible stripe from the pickled and knotted "cats" sent a stinging agony through every nerve and muscle of his body. He did not bleat or roar, but he writhed like an excoriated eel, and bit and crunched the lead between his teeth. It was then he felt the value of the flogger's friendly prescription. The first blow left great blue blisters behind it, but did not draw blood. The disciplined flogger, preparing for his second, slowly and deliberately drew the cats through the fingers of his left hand to guide the thongs and so give the greater force and pungency to his blow, when again down came the cats like drops of molten lead a second time on 'maiden flesh,——a part of the body not touched by the previous blow——leaving, like its predecessor, great blue blisters behind it. This was what the flogger technically termed 'chalking the track,' and on this 'track' the remaining stripes during the next forty-eight minutes were dealt with astonishing exactitude, till the blood streamed like red-hot lava down the man's limbs, while not a scratch was made on the adjacent parts, it having been the executioner's standing boast that he could flog a man to death on a space not larger than a butter-plate.

The fifty lashes having been administered at the rate, as we have said, of a lash per minute, Donahue was set loose. Dr. Savage, the medical officer of the prison, then walked up, felt his pulse, and pronounced him fit for work.

Donahue had been scarcely untied, when three more of his fellow prisoners and ship mates were marched into the yard, tied to the triangles, and made to undergo a similar ordeal of fifty lashes each for being unable to work—one of whom fainted under the infliction—when Dr. Savage, after his usual serio-comic interlude of pulse feeling, ordered them back to work again. After these another batch, and then another, and so the horrid work went on till eighteen were flogged without intermission.

Most of the men, it may be observed, were brought up through sheer wontoness, it having been customary, to subject newly arrived convicts to the lash on the least pretense or provocation, to give them a foretaste of what they might expect in the event of their becoming refractory—in other words, to punish them by anticipation.

It will be easily imagined that these convicts were now much less able to work than before being flogged. Yet because they 'refused' to work they were locked up, the sore parts rubbed with salt and water, and were again brought out to work next morning. Still unable to work they were again brought to the triangles, received fifty more lashes, and were again brought out to work.

'This is a terrible life they're leading us, Dick,' observed Bill Smith, a Liverpool magsman, as he and Donahue crawled at the foot of a tree, endeavoring, or rather pretending to cut it down; 'a terrible life!'

'Horrible!' was the reply. 'They want to kill us out of the way, and the sooner they do it the better for us.'

'Though in terrible agony,' observed Smith, 'I don't feel as if I should die.'

'So much the worse,' returned the other. 'The longer we live the more flogging we'll get.'

'They say,' continued Bill Smith, that prisoners in the place sometimes cast lots as to which would kill the other in order to get out of pain.—What do you say? Will you and I cast lots as to which of us will sink this axe in the others skull? Whichever of us does it will be hanged, and then two of us will be out of misery. What do you say?'

'Never!' replied Donahue. 'I never killed a man in my life, and I'm d——d if ever I stand like a calf in the shambles and allow another to kill me if I can help it.'

'Well,' returned the other, 'I'll get some one else to do it if you don't.'

'Don't,' remonstrated Donahue, in a kindly tone; 'while there's life there is hope, and who knows but we might live to take revenge on some of these tyrants yet.'

While Donahue was talking and pretending to work, but in reality watching the sentinel, Smith slipped from his side through the neighboring thicket, proceeding to a gang of three or four men who were working close by. The next instant a crash and a groan were heard. Smith had sunk his axe into another convict's skull to earn the happy privilege of being hanged.

This is not an isolated instance of such murderous desperation. Scores of similar cases could be cited from the convict chronicles of New South Wales.

Whether on account of his robust constitution, which seemed to defy all attempts at breaking it, or our hero's comely exterior, or the jauntiness of his deportment, Donahue at any rate became obnoxious to his keepers, and they flogged him and flogged him, until the doctor at last was forced to admit that he was no longer able to work, and had him sent to the hospital.

Being now a patient and almost dead—though the Fates ordained that he was not to be killed with flogging—his manacles were taken off, and when able to go on crutches he was permitted to walk in the yard. He remained in the hospital for two weeks, at the end of which time he was as convalascent as convicts were allowed to become before being sent to work, and to work he was accordingly ordered for the following morning. A few minutes after this pleasing intelligence was communicated to him he walked into the closet, and the next tidings heard of him was that he was a bushranger on the Bathurst Mountains. He effected his escape as some enterprising gentlemen in San Francisco contemplate achieving fortunes, by exploring the sewers of the city.

Having achieved his liberty in this romatic fashion, his first exploit upon gaining the open air in dusk of evening was to go into a house on Brickfield Hill, take a gun from mantlepiece and a flask of powder and some ball cartridge from a shelf, and when with this scanty equipment, he was proceeding on his way, the mistress of the house, who happened to have been the only inmate at the time, freely furnished him in addition, supper and a suit of her husbands clothes.

'The die is cast,' he soliloquised as he proceeded on his way. 'Life is a lottery, and I have made a draw. There is nothing for it now but courage and resolution. I'd sooner be hanged a thousand times over than live a life of such horrible torture.

Halt! your money or your life,' he roared as a horseman came galloping toward him.

'What! so near the town,' was the exclamation of the astonished equestrian. 'I am aid-de-camp to his Excellency.'

'Dismount, sir, on the instant, or you're a dead man!'

The officer dismounted.

'Put down on the road your purse, watch, and such valuables as you've got,' ordered the brigand, his gun, leveled at the officer's head, and turn your back and walk off. You shall be unharmed.

The gentleman obeyed, the brigand mounted and galloped away. The former naturally very much crest fallen, walked to his quarters, reported the "casualty,' adding that he had been set upon by six armed bushrangers and had escaped death as by a special interposition of providence. In corroboration of which narrow escape he showed several small bullet holes in his gold laced frock-coat, which said bullet holes had been inflicted on the unoffending frockcoat by his own pocket pistols after Donahue had galloped away on his horse.

The horse—a fine one—wanted but a free rein, and this his rider cheerfully gave him, and, before ten that night both man and horse were beyond the [illegible] River in the Blue Mountains, forty miles from the city of Sydney. Dismounting, he patted the arched neck of the proud and panting steed. 'My noble fellow,' he said affectionately, 'you've done bravely. And now I must introduce myself as Bold Dick Donahue, and you I shall christen Deliverer.' Deliverer shook his streaming mane in token of future fidelity, and the docile animal walked up and down the shades of the forest after his new master, who, possible, assumed the title of 'Bold,' as some gentlemen do 'Honorable,' and with a great deal more right.

After unsaddling Deliverer he struck a light, made a fire, and having finished his supper, and felicitated himself on his happy escape, he filled his pipe and smoked with the gusto of a man who was enjoying one of the great luxuries of his care beset life. He next examined his booty, and this with a great deal of quiet self sufficiency. The watch was gold and jeweled in nine holes; the chain was also gold; together they might be worth, Donahue thought, about three hundred and eighty dollars. The purse contained thirty sovereigns, and a diamond ring. Not bad to begin with; besides a first rate horse, bridle and saddle. By the way there might be something in the holsters. He looked. They contained a pair of cavalry pistols. Better and better. He could not be better prepared for the highway had he been a bushranger for years. He was now well equipped at all points.—With such a decent start he must be industrious, obtain a company, become a captain and do the thing respectably. He laid down by the three logged fire with the saddle for his pillow and slept—it is to be feared—the sleep of the innocent and the good.

He rose with the sun, visited Deliverer, and groomed him with a handful of long grass. He then had his breakfast, saddled his horse, looked to his arms, and was ready for any emergency. He heard a noise that resembled a musket shot. He listened again. It was the crack of a bullock or stock whip. He mounted, unbuttoned his holsters, touched Deliverer, and in an instant was by the roadside, and in command of the position. The noise of the bullock teams and their drivers coming toward him.

'Halt!' he cried, pointing one of his pistols at the foremost.

'Dick Donahue, or I'll be d——d!' exclaimed that worthy in a jubilant voice.

'The same! Who are you? What have you got? Who is your master?'

"Smith—hungry Smith of Mudgee—is my master," quoth the driver. "He is the richest squatter in the country. I am his assigned servant. (Convicts lent by Government to settlers were termed 'assigned servants.') I am his assigned servant, curse him, and a worse master there ain't in the four quarters of the universe. These drays are his. We've got rum and tobacco, tea, sugar and flour, and a whole lot 'o things. Take them all, Dick—take them all—and take me along with them.'

'Where's your master?' demanded our hero.

'On the road behind us, coming from Sidney.'

By this time the rest of the teamsters had come up, and one and all urged the brigand to rob their master's drays and take themselves as companions.

'As to taking you for companions, I shall think about that part of the business,' he said patronizingly.—'Meantime unload the drays and take the goods into the bush.'

Having showed them his hiding place and ordered them to mount guard over the booty, he started off to meet Mr. Smith. He had not proceeded far before he encountered that gentleman and another squatter riding in company. Introducing himself with the talismanic words, 'stand and deliver,' and the equestrians obeying at his command, he bound their hands, ordered them to lead their horses, and in this manner marched them to his place of rendezvous.

'There, gentlemen,' he said, 'these drays are emptied by my orders—a warning to all settlers to treat their assigned servants as men ought to be treated. I do not rob for riches, but to teach those who possess them to use them properly. Might is right all over the country, from his Excellency to the lowest policeman, and as long as I am king of the highway I shall insist upon justice being done to my fellow convicts. For you Mr. Smith I shall inflict no corporal punishment on you this time, but if I ever hear that you flog your hands, or do not give them sufficient food, I shall visit your station and flog you with your own cat-o'-nine-tails.'

Having made this interesting announcement, and tied the two settlers to the drays, he went to his hiding place where he found the goods all safely deposited, but one-half the sentinels quite drunk. These he rebuked, taunting them with their ambition to become bushrangers while lacking the paramount qualification of vigilance, that a drunken man was good for nothing, far less the hazardous work of bushranging.

'To your drays,' he said, 'you shall be no companions of mine; you would soon bring us all to the gallows. For you," he said, addressing those who kept sober, 'you shall be my companions if you wish.'

'I am yours,' exclaimed one.

'And I,' repeated another.

'And I,' added a third.

'Right!' said our hero, and they all walked up to the drays. 'Three of your men, Mr. Smith, have volunteered to join me. The others are to honest to become bushrangers. Take them back and treat them well. I shall keep your two horses; and now gentlemen, I wish you good morning.

Returning with his new associates to their hiding place, he caused them to swear allegiance to him as their captain, which they readily agreed to do.

From them he obtained a great deal of useful information. He was strange to the customs of the people and to the character of the principle settlers in that part of the country, and his companions made him acquainted with all these essentials in a fashion of their own. The greater part of the settlers, they informed him were tyrants who should be either flogged or shot. They starved their hands, made them go barefooted and almost naked, and for the least misdemeanor had them severely flogged—a statement which was in great part quite correct. He need not be at all alarmed, they assured him, of being betrayed, for all the workmen in the country would be his friends, as they were all convicts or freedmen.

Secure in the fastnesses of the Blue Mountains, and with more provisions and even luxuries than they could consume in a year, the freebooters were in no hurry to decamp. On the contrary, they matured their plans of operation, put themselves in communication with the working hands for miles around, and obtained all necessary information conserning employers. The Captain now felt himself free for executing other dashing movements. Therefore, acting on information which was every day pouring into his camp by trusty scouts and faithful employees he broke up for an excursion.

About nine o'clock, one fine [illegible] appeared at the [illegible] sheep station, and inquired for Mr. Robertson, the proprietor. Mr. Robertson was in the court yard engaged in business of importance; but if the gentlemen would proceed thither the servant doubted not his master would see them. The equestrians without dismounting proceeded as directed. There they found a man tied to an extemporized triangle, and a flogger prepared to flagellate him, while Mr. Robertson, seated in an easy chair in the shade of an umbrageous *Eucalyptus*, superintending the philanthropic ceremonial, repeating his injunction to the executive of the 'cats' to spare neither whip nor muscle in the operation on hand. He had, he assured that official in his happiest vein of humor and good nature, plenty of hemp to make new 'cats' when the old ones were worn out, and lots of pickle in which to season them; and he therefore exhorted him in the most persuasive accent 'not to be over particular as to a few slices of skin, or a few ounces of flesh, or a pint or so of 'claret,' assuring him that if he should betray any weak compunction as to the skin or flesh or 'claret' he (said official) should take the culprit's place.' Mr. Robertson was very funny that morning.

'Hold!' shouted the captain, most unceremoniously interrupting his facetiousness. 'Don't move a man, any of you, at the peril of your lives! Untie that man, flogger—untie him instantly. Mr. Robertson, come forward and take his place.'

Mr Robertson was thunder struck; he hesitated, turned deadly pale, and shook like an aspen leaf. He had heard of Bold Dick Donahue,' and surmised it was he. Seeing he hesitated, Deliverer was prancing at his side in an instant.

'To the triangles, or take this!' shouted the brigand, holding his pistol at Mr. Robertson's ear. 'Decide, and quickly; I have no time for parley.'

Mr. Robertson half dead with fear, tottered to the triangles and stripped.

'Bind him flogger—bind him tight,' continued the brigand; "and do you see this? Do you see this pistol?" he added, holding that convincing reasoner in rather unenviable proximity to the flagellator's head. 'Do you see this pistol?' Oh, yes! There was no doubt about it. The flogger saw the pistol—never, perhaps, saw anything plainer in his life; but it was rather, if anything, too close to his ear. He saw it, however, and accepted the fact.

'Well,' added Donahue, 'the pistol is loaded with powder and ball. The ball will pass through your head, unless you make skin and flesh fly!'

'How much punishment shall I give him, sir?' asked the executioner, with a smile of fiendish joy.

'Fifty,' was the laconic answer. 'This is not much, considering the many fifties he has himself given to others.'

Mr. Robertson was bound accordingly, and the first lash from the willing and powerful arm of the flogger extorted a loud cry of agony from the sufferer.

'Give it to him!' shouted the brigand. 'There is no fear of a man who bleats.' And again the 'cats' came down with terrible force; and again a loud cry for mercy escaped the victim. Here a respectably dressed female rushed from the house into the yard, attracted by the cry of mercy; and supposing it to have come from the wretched man who was that morning doomed to suffer.

'I insist upon it, George,' she uttered, with passionate vehemence. 'I insist that you do not punish that or any other of the hands in such a manner. If you do I shall take my children and leave the house.' The flogger suspended his blow, and all eyes turned to the pleader for mercy. It was Mrs. Robertson. But when that lady saw that it was her husband who was suffering, she stood petrified, scarcely believing her own eyes.

'What's the meaning of all this?' she exclaimed, rushing frantically to unbind him.

'One moment, madam,' interposed the brigand; 'I am Donahue, and your husband is being flogged by my order.'

'Donahue!' shrieked the unhappy woman, clasping her hands in the agony of despair; 'oh do not kill the father of my children!'

'You have not pleaded so, madam, for the unhappy convict whom your husband would have mangled this morning.'

'I have—I have! Heaven be my witness that I have!' urged the lady, in passionate entreaty.

'Enough, madam!' rejoined the brigand, politely lifting his hat. 'A less worthy man should be spared at your request. Untie Mr. Robertson.' And the tyrant was released, while his amiable wife melted into tears of gratitude.

Having then charged Mr. Robertson, on the peril of a second visitation, to treat his servants better in future, he once more lifted his hat to the lady, and was preparing to take his departure, when Mrs. Robertson, with genuine Australian hospitality, asked him and his men to take some refreshment—an invitation which Donahue accepted in the same frank spirit with which it was offered.

Thus for four years did this formidable brigand hold paramount sway over the whole north-western portion of the colony, and had under his absolute control nearly six hundred miles of territory. He had collected under his command sixteen of the most reckless and daring spirits in the country, each of whom was under the ban of death—so that desperation lent still greater daring to their depredations.

Donahue was a bold and judicious leader. By liberality—almost princely in its munificence—he conciliated the working classes, and dealt severe punishment, as we have seen, on those who became obnoxious by their avarice or cruelty. Very many of the wealthy colonists also favored and even respected him on account both of the severe justice—rude and lawless though it had been—with which he visited some of the heartless tyrants of those days, and the uniform and unqualified respect with which he treated females in all cases and under all circumstances. He

(Concluded on fourth page.)

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus Building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 3, 1869.

TOBACCO is now paying the bulk of the internal revenue tax. At no time since tobacco was taxed did it contribute a larger proportion of the total revenue than for the past two months. Eighty per cent of the gain for the first quarter of the present fiscal year is on tobacco. Some of the Virginia districts show an increase over last year of 400 per cent.

SOME witty editor—we think he must be the man who runs the Chicago *Post*—remarking upon Brick Pomeroy's boast that he worked in a printing office by the side of a black man, observes: "Brick may be proud of it, but we are willing to bet something that the 'nigger' ain't."

BY virtue of authority contained in the 5th section of the act of Congress, entitled an act to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, approved May 16th, 1866, the Treasurer and the several Assistant Treasurers of the United States will hereafter redeem, in National currency, the five cent pieces coined under the provisions of said act, when presented in sums of not less than $1,00 at their respective offices.

EX-MINISTER MCMAHON gives directly opposite accounts of the difficulties between the Paraguayans and Brazilians from that given by Minister Washburne. General McMahon says the Brazilians prevented communications reaching him, and that the object of the Brazilian Government is to absorb various South American republics, etc.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Postmaster General will recommend the abolition of the franking privilege and of the letter box delivery. He will ask for the delivery of all matter through carriers or general delivery at the offices; also, for a reduction of rates on registered letters. The deficiency of the year will be small, showing a desirable improvement in the finances of the Department. The total value of stamps sold during the year was $15,078 000.

WE have the authority of a western exchange for stating that at the recent election in Kossuth county, Iowa, the Republican candidate for Governor received every vote in the county. His vote was 345. The exchange referred to alleges, that there is not a Democrat left for seed even. The Republican majority in Iowa, on the 12th inst., runs up to 35,000. *Iowa is out of debt.* So much for long continuous Republican rule.

THE investigation in regard to the charges against Gen. Butterfield, Assistant U. S. Treasurer at New York, has been concluded. Wed. morning the Solicitor of Treasury, Mr. Banfield, was closeted with Judge Pierrepont, and facts disclosed which Mr. Banfield says makes it improper for Gen. Butterfield to remain at the Sub-Treasury, so it is almost certain that his resignation, which has been tendered, will be accepted. Mr. Banfield left for Washington on Wednesday night.

WEST VIRGINIA has chosen another Republican Legislature, but with majorities somewhat reduced from last year, when we had 19 of the 22 senators, and 41 of the 56 Representatives. Among the Representatives now chosen is ex-Governor Pierpont, from Marion. Mr. J. S. Carlisle has probably been beaten in Harrison. Our majority in the new Legislature will contain a liberal sprinkling of Republicans who favor the removal of existing restrictions upon disfranchised rebels, but probably not enough to ensure the absolute control of legislation.

THE correspondence published elsewhere in the ARGUS on the Attorney Generalship of this State does not reflect credit upon all of the parties interested. We had heretofore looked upon Governor Geary as the very embodiment of truth, honor and courage, but we confess that this correspondence somewhat changes our opinion of the man. As there are, however, always two sides to questions, we await anxiously for something from the Governor in reply, and hope when we do get it, that it will be seen that he is not the "vacillating" officer which this correspondence makes him. If, after all, it transpires that Governor Geary has acted "hypocritically" towards his Attorney General, and makes no answer to the latter's publication, the public will more than likely conclude that Governor Geary has been entrapped and fallen into a snare, set for him, by some unscrupulous politicians in his own party, who are, and for some time past have been, his disguised enemies. These men broke ground with the Governor last spring and prior to our State Convention attempted to organize an opposition to him in that body. Failing to made any headway, they *seemingly* acquiesced in his nomination, but all the while earnestly hoped for his defeat at the October election. In the meantime, having a bitter feeling toward Attorney General Brewster, who had thwarted some of their rascally political schemes, they demanded of the Governor his removal. To conciliate them, and to prevent their opposing his election openly, Governor Geary, assented to their demand, but fearful of the effect of removing the Attorney General while his own election was pending the axe was not permitted to fall until that was secured. How much Gov. Geary will make by becoming an instrument of vengeance in the hands of these plotters remains to be seen.

THE statement of the public debt, published yesterday, shows a decrease of $7,633,882,75, making a total decrease of debt since the first of March of $62,332,070,65, the principal of the coin debt has increased $9,811,183,26; lawful money debt has decreased $2,905,000; interest has decreased $3,036,250; matured debt has decreased, principal $132,710, interest $49,781; demand notes have decreased $1,385; fractional currency has increased $1,031,143,88; gold certificates have increased $4,318,800; coin in Treasury has increased $8,190,052 88; currency in Treasury has increased $689,292, sinking fund has increased $2,134,843; bonds awaiting action of Congress have increased $11,894,584; currency balance $7,218,295 21; coin balance $116,994,711 69.

The facts in the Yerger case.

An ex-officer of the United States army, named Crane, being Mayor of Jackson, Miss., had, in the pursuance of his official duty, caused an attachment to issue against a piano in Yerger's residence, to liquidate certain overdue city taxes. This occurred while the latter was in attendance as a delegate at the Memphis Commercial Convention. On Yerger's return he took the levy as a personal and intentional insult, and attempted to call Crane to account, according to the code of honor. This course was blandly ignored by the Mayor, who, soon after the reception of Yerger's note, appeared on the streets in the discharge of an official duty. There he was met by Yerger, who brutally murdered him in open day, in the sight of many witnesses without demanding one word of explanation. He was arrested, arraigned before a military commission, and believed to have been found guilty from the fact that the accused has been held in confinement ever since the adjournment of the tribunal. While the military court was in session, an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made before the United States Judge whose district included Mississippi, but it was refused on the plea of want of jurisdiction. A further application was made to Chief Justice Chase, as an individual member of the supreme judicature of the Union, who took the plea under consideration, but deferred action until the cause could be heard before a full court.

Chief Justice Chase read an elaborate opinion on Wednesday last, in the Yerger case to the effect that the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the Constitution, and Judiciary Act of 1789, and that the act of 1867, repealed by that of 1868, does not operate to take away the jurisdiction of this Court in the matter of *habeas corpus*, which is among our most valuable rights, and is guarded both by the Constitution and statute. The opinion does not involve the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, but merely the question of the authority of the court to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* under the appellate jurisdiction. The case on the merits, if the court shall issue the writ and proceed to the hearing thereon, will present the question only as to which power in the State of Mississippi—in its present condition of reconstruction, the military or civil—a person charged with crime is amendable.

THE REPORT of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will take strong ground against the practice of making treaties with the red men. But three, of the ten members of the Peace Commission, have visited the territories, and the Commissioner has to regret the omission. Only one-fifth of the appropriation for their expenses has been drawn from the Treasury. The year has witnessed a marked improvement in the condition of affairs on the plains, under the operations of the humane policy which has been adopted. The Report also discloses another fact which is faithfully in keeping with all the other current evidences that this is an Administration honestly committed to retrenchment and reform. A considerable part of the two millions appropriated to feed those Indians with whom no treaties were made, still remains in the Treasury. Nothing of that sort has been heretofore known in the experience of the Bureau.

THE London *Times* of October 28th in an article on the clamor for Fenian amnesty, says many governments, as well as that of England, formerly regarded rebellion as transcending all other crimes, and as one to be punished beyond them all. The British Government now looks on it as more fraught than ordinary crimes, with ruinous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the country, as springing from the same intractability of temper and self disregard of the welfare that prompt, common litigation, and as requiring the same standard of punishment. When it is demonstrated that the Fenians have harder work, worse food, and harsher treatment than other convicts it will be time to accuse Mr. Gladstone of being less senistive to injustice, when practiced on his fellow countrymen, than when inflicted on foreigners. While the government refuses to act toward the rebellion as if it were simply virtue misdirected, Mr. Gladstone can afford to treat with indifference the imputation that he has turned renegrade from his generous principles of 1861.

THE New York *Democrat*, with all the stunning emphasis of separate lines, declares;

The Democratic party of the United States is sadly in want.

Its wants are not numerous, but severe.

It wants brains.

It wants honesty.

It wants pluck.

It wants unity of action.

It wants integrity of purpose.

Yes; and it wants votes and victories; but as it can't get the articles enumerated by the *Democrat*, it will not be able to get the votes either.

Attorney General Brewster

Attorney General Brewster in an official report to the Governor, dated Oct. 6th, gives an exhibit of the business of his office during his term of service.

Upon entering on the duties of his office he found uncollected claims amounting to $274,752. Of these he has collected $245,755. The balance of uncollected claims, which is unprecedentedly small, amounts to but $29,996, mostly due from insolvent oil companies.

During his term of office up to July last, there was certified to the Attorney General for collection, claims amounting to $432,551. Amount collected. $399,745. The balance has been put in suit, but the money may not be made owing to insolvency. Since July claims have been certified to the Attorney General amounting to $122,257, and these are as far advanced as the business of the Courts will permit. The following is the conclusion of the Attorney General's report.

The entire collection made by me and paid into the State Treasury amounts to $987,909 06, of which there has been collected during the past quarter $102,488 35. In addition to the sums collected as above, I have recovered in the court below suits amounting to $57,650 95, but which have not yet been paid, because of the defendants having sued out writs of error. To collect these various sums I have issued 346 writs.

All of these cases have been concluded, with the exception I will hereafter mention, and all of them, with the exception of five, have been decided in favor of the Commonwealth at final judgment. At the recent session of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, a decision was given in the tonnage tax cases, which have been pending since 1864. The decision was in favor of the Commonwealth, and secured a revenue of over two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The accumulated debt under this tax makes directly dependent upon the decision over $600,000. The corporation are about to take out writs of error to the United States Supreme Court.

At the same term of Court the gross receipt cases would have been also argued, had they not been postponed until January at the request of the defendants' counsel, who wanted time for preparation, and also as the decision of the tonnage tax cases, if favorable to the State, would carry with it these cases. Such a contingency having happened, the gross receipt cases may be considered as virtually decided in favor of the Commonwealth. The amount involved is about the same as that of the tonnage tax, viz; over two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The various cases which have occured since the June term of the Dauphin county Common Pleas are in a condition to be heard at the next term.

In conclusion, I would respectfully repeat my invitation to your Excellency to examine in person the books and records of my office.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

TREASURER Spinner received on Saturday last, for redemption a twenty five cent note of the new issue which has the appearance of having been in circulation for some time, but does not bear the red seal upon its face fixed by the department. The note is upon genuine paper and printed from a genuine plate.

DIRE CALAMITY.

Steamer Stonewall Burned—Over One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost—Heartrending Details.

ST. LOUIS, October 28, 1869.

Mr. Phelps, a planter of Shreveport, La., has arrived from the wreck of the Stonewall, and furnishes the following brief particulars of the terrible disaster to that boat: The boat caught fire at half past six o'clock on Wednesday evening, at a point a little below Neeley's Landing, one hundred and twenty-five miles below St. Louis, from a candle which the deck passengers had near some hay, while playing cards. The steamer was run on a gravel bar, the pilot supposing that the passengers could wade ashore on the bar. Unfortunately, at the end of the bar there was a slough; and here it was that the larger number was drowned. The boat was not run on the bar but two feet, and the shallowest point about her had five or six feet of water. The boat had so much hay aboard that she burned like tinder, and all efforts to put it out were unavailing.

The Belle Memphis came up at half past nine, three hours after the accident, and rendered all the assistance possible.

Out of 252 passengers and crew only 30 are known to be saved. The last seen of Capt. Scott he was floating down stream on a log.

The people at Neeley's saw the light and hastened to assist. One man rescued sixteen persons with a skiff. Had it not been for their help all would have been lost.

A gentleman from Paducah, Ky., swam ashore with a lady, and at her entreaty returned to save her child. In swimming ashore he was grasped by a drowning man, and would have been himself drowned had he not shook him off.

One man was taken from the wreck so badly burned that he died as soon as he reached the shore.

Capt. Doudy, of Shreveport, La., was saved.

There were thirty-nine cabin passengers and sixty belonging to the crew.

Quite a number of ladies were on board, all of whom were probably lost, except one.

Fulkenson, the pilot, and the carpenter, were the only ones of the crew saved.

The Stonewall was owned by Captain John Shaw and Dennis Long, the latter of Louisville. She was valued at $45,000, and insured as follows, in Pittsburgh offices: Eureka, $5,000; Boatmen's, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; Monongahela, $5,000; Allegheny, $5,000; Merchants and Manufactures', $5,000.

She had about eight hundred tons of freight, including two hundred and seventy cattle, horses and mules, which were insured.

Captain Shaw had stopped off this trip, and Captain Tom. Scott was in command. The other officers were as follows; Milton Ceibert, first clerk; Wm. A. Chick, second clerk; Jos. Lester and Dr. Hoover, barkeepers; Ed. Fulkerson and Frank Murray, pilots; Wils. Beebe, mate; Geo, Fulton, engineer; John Lyons, assistant engineer.

YET ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

George W. Fulton, the chief engineer of the Stonewall, arrived here on the Belle Memphis, and gives some further particulars. Sixteen persons were saved by clinging to a stage plank and sixteen more swam ashore. These are all out of between 250 or 260 souls on board of whose positive safety there is any certainty. One man named Bennan was picked up and brought ashore, but he died soon after.

The only officers of the boat known to be saved are George W. Fulton, chief engineer, Edward Fulkerson, pilot, and E. P. Watson, carpenter Monroe Vandevert, striker, and Charles William and John Churchman, deck hands, are also among the saved.

Of the three ladies on board only one, Mrs. Gregg, who was going to New Orleans with her family, to meet her husband, was saved. Captain Scott was last seen floating on a spar.

Men on shore rode seven miles down stream on horseback in hopes of finding him, but he was not found. The scene on board was heartrending in the extreme. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity under the action of a strong wind, and the passengers in wild terror crowded the forecastle until they were forced overboard in a mass and drowned.

In their struggles to save themselves others would jump into the water, whirl around in the strong current for an instant, and disappear for ever.

Mr. Fulton jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore, but coming in contact with a number of mules, he swam to and climbed in the wheel of the boat. While there the steam pipe burst and the wheel revolved three times. He clung to it, however, and was finally taken ashore in a skiff.

Charles Williams, a deck hand, says he tried to smother the fire when it was first discovered with blankets, but the wind blew so strongly he failed. An effort was also made to bring the hose to play on the fire, but the crowd of frenzied deck passengers rushed with such irresistable force upon the men having it in charge that they were obliged to give it up. Williams then threw overboard a bail of hay, but did not get upon it. He then fled to the stern of the boat where he encountered the boat's yawl, containing six men and a woman. He was taken in, but having no oars they could not stem the current. Williams and the woman were put ashore, and the remaining men made another attempt to reach the steamer, using the seats of the yawl for paddles, but the tide was too strong, and they were carried down stream and seen no more.

Williams thinks not more than thirty persons were saved, but it is hoped that many were able to reach the shore at different points down the river, and that further information will show that the loss of life has not been so terrible and appalling as present advices indicate.

There is no telegraph office within several miles of the scene of the disaster, and no information later than eleven o'clock last night has been received.

ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

A Curious Chapter—Decidedly Racy and Somewhat Startling—Governor Geary, Attorney General Brewster, Judge Brewster, John Covode, M. B. Lowry and Others—The Correspondence.

GOV. GEARY TO JUDGE BREWSTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG Pa., Oct. 23, 1869.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Phila.:

SIR—Placing the highest confidence in your friendship, ability and integrity as a man and as a lawyer, I have the honor to tender to you the position of Attorney General of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster,

Should you determine to accept, I desire that you do so without delay, notify me both by telegram and letter, and at once assume the duties of your office. Very respectfully.

JOHN W. GEARY. Governor.

REPLY OF JUDGE BREWSTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1869.

To His Excellency John W. Geary Governor:

SIR—Your favor of the 23d instant, tendering to me the position of Attorney General of this Commonwealth, has been duly received.

I accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to tender it.

It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability. With regard, very respecfully, yours,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

MR. COVODE TO MR. BREWSTER.

PHILADELPIA, July 30, 1869

Hon. B. H. Brewster:

DEAR SIR: After a full and free consultation with our political associates, who are anxious to secure the election of our mutual friend, we have come to the conclusion that your resignation as Attorney General would go a long ways to strengthen him and add to the prospects of his election. I write thus freely because I know you, like myself, have only the good of our party at stake. This position has not been taken hastily or without the approval of the Governor, who authorizes me to write this letter. Truly yours,

JOHN COVODE,
Chairman State Cent. Com.

MR. BREWSTER TO MR. COVODE.

LONG BRANCH. July 31, 1869.

To the Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the Central Committee, Phila:

SIR: I have your letter of July 30, 1869. I decline to resign the office of Attorney General at your request, or at the instance of or on the decision of persons who are unnamed to me.

My course as Attorney General has not been open to any criticism that meets such a request and I will not consent to submit to an indignity that has been contrived by men who are hostile to me because I have served the party and the Governor with a fidelity that has frustrated their hostility to him and exposed their evil purposes. I am, etc.,

BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER.

SEN. LOWRY TO GOV. GEARY.

ERIE, August 13, 1869.

His Excellency. Gov. Geary—DEAR SIR: More than a month ago I was informed that Brewster was to be sacrificed to appease M'Clure and Mann on account of an old score, Cameron on account of a new one, and Covode because Brewster had decided against his right to a seat in Congress in the Foster contest.

I could not believe you would consent to the sacrifice of so pure and devoted a friend at the instance of such a combination.

I wrote to you, and you replied that there was nothing whatever in the report.

Before I received the letter, however, I met you in Harrisburg, and you contemptuously scouted at and scorned the idea of asking Mr. Brewster's resignation.

Judge of my surprize this morning upon reading in the *Observer* Mr. Covode's letter of July 30th to Mr Brewster.

In my humble judgment a grave error has been committed.

Mr. Brewster's integrity and ability are elements too valuable to your administration to be thus treated.—Still, if for any cause or for any purpose you wanted his resignation, it should have been asked for by a different man, and in an altogether different way.

I do not know how Mr. Brewster may feel in regard to treatment which cannot be considered anything short of infamous; and yet his treatment has not been as cruel as my own, if you authorized Mr. Covode to write such a letter, which I will not believe you could have done till I have better evidence than a newspaper article. Very respectfully, &c.

M. B. LOWRY.

MR. COVODE TO MR. BREWSTER.

PHILA'D. Oct. 6, 1869.

To Attorney General Brewster:—

The Committee do not deem it safe to make any appointments for you with Gen. Geary; you will drive away several thousand votes from him, and we cannot have anything to do with a move that can only result in damage. Answer. JOHN COVODE.

Rec'd at Franklin, Pa.] Char'n.

GOV. GEARY TO ATT'Y. BREWSTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, October 21, 1869.

Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General:

DEAR SIR:—You have on several occasions told me that whenever I might deem it to my interest, or to the welfare of the Commonwealth, you would at once relinquish the office of "Attorney General" into my hands, That time has now arrived, and I therefore respectfully and earnestly request that you immediately tender to me your resignation, to take effect without delay. Your compliance will much oblige Yours, &c.

JOHN W. GEARY.

AT. GEN. BREWSTER TO GOV. GEARY.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GEN'L.
PHILA'D. Oct. 23, 1869.

To Gen. John W. Geary. Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: Yesterday Mr. Harmer handed to me your letter of the 21st of October. It requires my resignation "immediately and without delay," and assigns no cause for the request. It is a peremptory demand most unusual among gentlemen, and uncalled for in this particular case.

After my receipt in July last of the letter of Mr. Covode, made public in the columns of the daily press, in which he requested my resignation, & assumed to do so by your authority, you sent a special message to me by Mr. Lewis Waln Smith, the Deputy Attorney General, desiring me not to regard his letter, and assuring me that it was unauthorized and that its publication was unauthorized. Notwithstanding that I felt a sense of wrong in your silence and neglect to make public disclaimor of that letter, yet I submitted quietly for the sake of the party and its cause, knowing well that any agitation of the subject on my part would involve you and peril your election. This you applauded at Corry a fortnight ago, when, of your own accord, you came to see me, and when we last saw each other, and then you expressly said to me and Mr. Lowry, and, I believe, to General Kane, that our relations were unchanged; to me you said that all of the action of Mr. Covode, in the letter before mentioned, and in a telegram sent by him to me, and which I exhibited to you, was unauthorized, and you then in severe terms condemned his conduct as brutal and meriting a penalty. You wished me to wait until after the election, when I might deal with these men who had put an affront on me. You then thanked me for the service I had rendered, and repeated your personal and official confidence in me and left me, making arrangements with me for an important official duty to be performed with you. To Mr. Cummings, who went to you, specially deputed by me, to confer with you on the subject about three weeks ago, you expressly iterated and reiterated your confidence in me, saying that you had no cause of complaint, and no wish to remove me or have me resign. The offer of my resignation, referred to in your letter, was frequently made by me and others for me and was always refused by you as hurtful to your prospects. It was made from motives of personal convenience, and to help your renomination and silence the calumnies of men who were your enemies. As an instance of your feeling towards whom I would recall to you your course in reference to Mr. Kemble, whom you told me you suspected of being a defaulter, and by your express direction had me send you twice an accountant from the city to verify your supposed discovery of his delinquencies, and against whom you said I should proceed as soon as you were re-elected.

Now you write to me demanding my resignation, and asign no cause, but leave me open to imputations, to which I will not submit. I will not permit you, at the instance of a class you denounced to me as corrupt factionist and one of whom you instructed me to prosecute, and after you have answered your own convenience and received my help, thus to evict me from a place I never sought and which I have held with due respect to my public duty and my own honor.

After this course of duplicity or vacillation, to me it is indifferent which, serve with you I cannot and will not, and you may hold my office vacant, and fill it with whomsoever will be base and mean enough to run the risk of like treatment, or receive it as the price of some dishonorable bargain.

I am, sir, etc.,
BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER.

THE GOVERNOR REMOVES MR. BREWSTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 23, 1869.

Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, Phila'd:

SIR—Having failed to receive a prompt reply to my communication of the 21st inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have this day appointed Hon. F. Carroll Brewster Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Benjamin Harris Brewster.

Hon. F. Carroll Brewster will at once assume the duties of his office.

Yours, etc., JOHN W. GEARY.
Governor of Pensylvania.

MR. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

On the 22d day of October, 1869, on my return from Harrisburg, I called on Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster, and he showed me a letter he had just received from Gov. Geary asking his resignation. He then drafted a reply, and on the 23d (Saturday) he gave it to me with directions to take it to Harrisburg and hand it to Gov. Geary. I was too much indisposed to take the journey that day, and with his consent telegraphed to Gov. Geary that I held the letter in reply and would deliver it to him on Monday.

LEWIS W. SMITH.

Monday Oct. 25, 1869.

[Copy of Telegraph.]
October 23, 1869.

To Gov. Geary Harrisburg:

Mr. Brewster has requested me to deliver to you in person his reply to your letter to him. I will be up on Monday.

LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Deputy Attorney General.

The following correspondence is the appendix, which shows that the State loses the services of two able officers.

MR. SMITH'S RESIGNATION.

629 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1869.

Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, Attorney General.

DEAR SIR:—Personal reasons, of which I spoke to you some time since, combined with occurrences of recent date, induce me to tender you my resignation as Deputy Attorney General, to take effect on the 1st proximo, or as much sooner as my successor may be appointed. I am sir, with great respect and affection yours truly. LEWIS WALN SMITH.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.
PHILADELPHIA Oct. 26, 1869.

To Lewis W. Smith, Esq, Dep. Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: I accept of your resignation. The reasons given me and the occasion you allude to, all warrant your course.

To me you have ever been a generous, faithful friend, and to the public a dutiful, skillful, upright officer.

I too shall vacate my office. To hold it longer would be inadmissible. Your friend,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

ALASKA CORRESPONDEOCE.

SITKA, September 14, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the many industries natural to the coasts of Alaska, none are more prolific of wealth than those of the fishery. The cod, halibut, salmon and herring which abound here in immense quantities, from Tongos in the south to Behring Straits in the west, was one of the strong inducements held out by Mr. Sumner in his magnificent speech in the U. S. Senate advocating the purchase of this territory from Russia; and, although many professed to believe his statements in this regard as fabulous and visionary, yet experince has fully sustained the correctness of his esimate of their abundance, and the importance of these fisheries—now in embryo—to the commerce of the world and will be largely appreciated at no distant day. The seal and fur traders are also doing a good business this season. We, who live at Sitka, and along the coast at Stickeen, Cassan and Tongos, know the value of the salmon fisheries and their ultimate importance. The Americo-Russian Commercial Company—one of the few associations of men who have evinced enterprise—have an extensive fishing establishment at Ozersky, employing some twenty men constantly from March till October. Last year, owing to unsuitable nets, they only put up about eight hundred barrels of salmon. This year, although the season is not ended, they have put up and prepared for the Atlantic market over one thousand barrels. Baronoritch, at Casan, last year, with the aid of only four men, put up seven hundred barrels of salmon before the season was half over. He suspended fishing for lack of bbls. On the 7th of August, last year, the U. S. steamer Saginaw, Capt. Mitchell, called at this place. Baronoritch had ceased work some three weeks before, but at the Captain's request, he took the ship's two boats and his seins out to catch a supply for his crew. In fifteen minutes they returned with the boats loaded to the guards with beautiful salmon. He felt confident that if his barrels had not failed he could have put up seven hundred more before the season closed.

A new method of putting up salmon has been experimented on by the Columbia river fisherman, and this year, we understand, they are canning large quantities in cans similar to those used for putting up oysters, lobsters, etc. This course might be pursued here with great advantage, as facilities are abundant. We hope to see some of our citizens engaged in it next season. Fish are plenty, labor abundant and cheap, transportation low, and the price of fish remunerative. It will help the prosperity of the town, give work to our needy Russian population, and character to the value of the territory.

There are besides those enumerated, a hundred other salmon fisheries where, added to splendid locations for good buildings, are good anchorage for vessels. Many fresh water rivers come leaping down from the mountains into the sea, and into these the salmon flock in the spring and summer, in such vast numbers as to literally darken the water. These facts once generally known and believed, capital will soon seek investment here, and acquire, in this honest pursuit, ample remuneration.

Again, the halibut fishery is immense. Westward from Sitka to Kodiac, Kenar, and even to the peninsula of Alaska, these fish abound.—Every person who comes down from that coast speaks of this fishery. As yet there are none with whom we are acquainted engaged in this pursuit, but if some enterprizing company would invest in the halibut fishery, erect suitable drying sheds, catch and cure the fish for the San Francisco Market, it would be found a profitable investment. The experience of our own people proves that, with ordinary precaution, all the work of drying or pickling can be as well done on the adjacent islands as it can farther below on the coast.

But the cod fisheries of Alaskan waters are of the greatest moment to us as a people and a nation. It is a well known fact that, for years, the products of the cod fisheries of the Atlantic coast have been diminishing until it has become merely a nominal trade; more than one half of the great fleet of vessels formerly engaged in it are now lying idle in the harbors of Boston, New Bedford, Salem, Lynn, Newburyport, Marblehead, etc., or have gone into the carrying trade. There is to day a hearty population of fishermen who are cast adrift upon the world, earning a livelihood, in ways illy suited to them, all because "Othello's occupation is gone." The vessels have proved, and are proving, a ruinous investment to their owners, not earning enough to pay a reasonable interest on the cost of their construction. Again, the fishing trade of former years was of incalculable value to Massachusetts. It was one of her great sources of wealth which built up nearly all her seaport towns. Lately, the question of procuring some treaty stipulations with Great Britain has been urgently pressed by those immediately interested, whereby the United States can have the right of fishing for cod on the coast of Labrador, and it is confidently expected by many that this right will soon be ceded by the British Government. But, why obligate ourselves to a foreign nation to secure that which we already possess in our own waters? As fine codfishery banks as exist in the known world lie along the coast of Alaska, from the peninsula of Ounalaska thro' Norton's and Kotzebue's Sound into Behring Straits—one great depth of water which ranges from seventy to ninety fathoms. The banks along our coast only average from thirty to fifty fathoms.—The fish, too, are of equally as fine a quality and size as those caught anywhere in Atlantic waters.

This season there are, I believe, some ten or twelve vessels, formerly Cape Ann fishermen brought around Cape Horn, engaged in the cod fishery along the coast of Alaska, and we know they will do well.

There is no reason why the idle vessels on the Atlantic coast should not be profitably employed on this; they are generally constructed for a freight capacity of one hundred to two hundred tons, and can easily get a cargo of freight from Boston or New York for San Francisoo, and thus earn sufficient to pay sailing expenses. Starting in the summer or early autumn they can reach San Francisco in season to procure an outfit and proceed on their cruise by the following March or April. It is only changing the base of operations; instead of the East supplying the West with fish, it will be *vice versa*. The price of fish shipments by steamers will be but nominally increased; while we shall, as a people, have the satisfaction of being independent of all foreign powers for a supply of one of the great staples of food. It is hoped that the eastern fishermen will wake up to the importance of their industry, and exhibit that energy which has always characterized New England's sons, by bringing out to Alaska a fleet of vessels to engage in this certainly lucrative business. The market is the world. We are on the highway between the eastern and the western hemispheres. Not only is there a demand for fish in the United States, but China and Japan with their millions of people are ready to purchase. All hail, then, to the speedy inauguration of this enterprise. Then not only will Alaska prosper and the country generally be benefitted, but we shall feel proud of our resources of wealth and power here on the Pacific coast. And, should necessity require it in the future, will be able to supply as brave and hardy seamen to man our naval fleets, as the Atlantic ports have heretofore done.

JOHN L. BEIGHLEY.

New Advertisements.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent, by which they can put up Volcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break one hundred per cent. Indeed, no one feeling it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

[nov3:tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Mercer, dec'd, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for payment to JESSE MERCER,
oct6;6t. Administrator, Green tp.

New Advertisements.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.—Account of receipts and disbursements by the School Directors of North Sewickley township, for bounty purposes, from June 1st, 1868, to June 7th, 1869:

Dr. To cash on hand and outstanding tax,	$1[illegible]
Cr. By bonds redeemed,	$[illegible]
By bonds redeemed, A. G. Elliott,	800.00
By interest paid on bonds,	77.87
By warrants,	19.00—[illegible]
Balance in favor of the township after redeeming all outstanding bonds & notes,	$363.64

We hereby certify that the above account is correct as it stands stated.

ADAM ROUSER,
THOMAS GILLESPIE, } Auditors.
JAMES WARNOCK.

nov3[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED, AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,
H. CRAWFORD & CO.,
413 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

oct. 20,3m.

Ohio Township and Glasgow Boro. Bounty Account:

Dr. To amount of bonds unpaid Dec. 7th, 1867, as per Auditor's report,		$2201.98
Cr. per cash in hands of former collector,		699.63
Dr. To balance unprovided for Dec. 7th '67		1502.36
To interest on same,		152.69
To publishing Auditors report, Argus $3 50 Local $4 00,		7.50
Treasurer's fees,		8.40
Auditor's fees,		15.00
		1685.95
Cr. To amount of tax levied,		1,[illegible]63.16
Exonerations & percentage,		[illegible]3.00
Paid to John Slentz, treas'r. by collectors,		1476.10
Treas'r vouchers for bonds lifted, &c,	1461.83	209.85
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		14.32
Am't unprovided for Oct. 31st, 1869, together with the expense of publishing, &c.,		193.63

We, the undersigned Auditors of Ohio tp., do certify that the above account, as stated, is correct to the best of our knowledge, judgment and belief.

MARTIN SHEERER,
ALFRED LYON, } Auditors.
JAS. C. PLUMMER.

(Radical and Local copy 3 times and send bill to this office.)

oct27 3t.

HENRY LAPP.

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Brighton street above the Plow Factory,

Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18:6m

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Smith's Ferry & Little Beaver Petroleum Company will be held at the office of C. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Tuesday, November 23rd, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m.
M. DARRAGH,
oct27 4t. President.

FOR SALE.—The Steam Mill, Distillery, Oil Wells, Engines and other property belonging to the Smith's Ferry & Little Beaver Petroleum Co., on Dry Run, at Smith's Ferry, Beaver county Pa. For particulars apply to either of the following Committee.

JOHN DIGGER, Smith's Ferry,
LEVI BRENNAMAN, Pittsburgh,
JAS. DARRAGH, } Bridgewater, Pa.
A. C. HURST,

sep29 4t.
(Radical and Local copy both notices.)

BARKER'S

LARGE STOCK,

Cheap Merinos,	Cheap Muslins,
Cheap Silks,	Cheap Delaines,
Cheap Poplins,	Cheap Calicos,
Cheap Alpacas,	Cheap Shawls,
Cheap Linens,	Cheap Cloaks,
Cheap Groshes,	Cheap Handkerchiefs,
Cheap Flannels,	Cheap Suits,
Cheap Blankets,	Cheap Arabs,
Cheap Quilts,	Cheap Hosiery,
Cheap Towels,	Cheap Gloves,
Cheap Shirt Fronts,	

EVERYTHING CHEAP AT

J. W. BARKER & CO'S.,

NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

oct6:tc.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep29tf.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon; Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,
and dealers in
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Agency for all the best makes of
American Watches
SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13;1y

Miscellaneous.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, November 6, 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of the Phoenix Fire Brick Co. of Pittsburgh, of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land in Ohio tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory on the bank of the Ohio river, thence by land of Daniel Cloud north 2 deg. west 45 per to a stone, thence south 88 deg. west 26 per to a stone, thence by land of Jesse Smith south 1¼ deg. east 45 perches to a stone thence south 80 deg. west 28 perches to a stone, thence by land of Jessie Smith south 1¼ deg. east 45 perches to a stone on the bank of the Ohio river, thence north 88 deg. east 28¼ perches to the place of beginning containing 7¼ acres more or less containing two veins of fine clay, there being erected thereon a complete Fire Brick manufactory with large frame shed containing Engine machinery, &c., several brick kilns and sheds, also two frame dwelling houses, out houses, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Phoenix Fire Brick Company of Pittsburgh at the suit of Louisa Ludewig, Executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Ludewig, dec'd.

ALSO, NO. 2.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following lot of ground in Darlington tp., Beaver county Pa., bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake in the boundary line between lands of J. M. McGeehan and the line of the Cannel Coal Company, on the east side of the lateral railroad as constructed from the coal mines of Enon Valley Coal Company, to the Ohio river, thence 2 deg and 25 min, west 100 feet to a white oak, thence north 23 deg. east 321 feet to a hickory on east side of said railroad; thence north 20 deg and 7 min. east 581 feet to a poplar on the west side of public road, thence by west side of said public road north 4 deg. west, 326 feet to a poplar, thence by west side of public road north 23 deg and 30 min, west 610 feet to a white oak on north side of Lisbon road, thence north 79 deg and 45 min, west 340 feet to a stone on boundary line between lands of James McGeehan and David Wallace, thence along said boundary fence north 3 deg. east 360 feet to a corner stone, thence south 88 deg and 43 min, east 1409 —— to a white oak near the School House, thence south 20 deg. west 2201 feet to a stake, thence north 88 deg and 45 min, west 342 feet to the place of beginning, containing 43¼ acres, more or less, on which there is erected a frame house 1½ stories high, 25 feet 10.12 by 24 feet wide, well at the door. Also 4 one story frame houses 14x16 feet, containing 2 rooms each, one log house one story high 12x15 feet, 2 log stables 15x18 feet, orchard of about 30 bearing apple, peach and cherry trees, one vein of coal, open and in good working order, 30 to 36 inches in thickness. Also another vein of coal supposed to be 4 feet thick, and underlaid with limestone. Several good springs, about 8 acres of timber land.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James M. McGeehan at the suit of John C. Duff.

ALSO, NO. 3.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following described piece or parcel of ground in the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa. Beginning at the Big Beaver river on the line common to lots Nos. 21 and 22 as marked on the general plan of said town, thence along the line of lots of Wm. P. Townsend south 65 degrees, west 101 feet, or thereabouts, to the west side of the race of the Fallston Water Co., thence by the same along said Townsend's line north 43 degrees, 5 feet and 10 inches, or thereabouts, thence by same south 50½ degrees, west 23 feet or thereabouts to the east side of Main street or road, so as to intersect south line of lot No. 22, thence along said Townsend's line (south line of lot 22) thirty feet or thereabouts to the west side of the road, thence along the same 63 degrees, west 8 feet and 7 inches, or thereabouts, thence by said Townsend's line south 56½ degrees, west 46 feet or thereabouts to intersection with south line of lot No. 22, thence along said line to land of said Townsend, south 65 degrees, west 37 perches or thereabouts to lands of McCoy's heirs, thence along said lands north 43 degrees, west 4 perches to south line of lot No. 23, thence along said line, also line of lot of said Wm. Townsend, north 65 degrees, east 28¼ perches or thereabouts to corner of lot sold to Wm. Cameron, now John Buchanan, thence by same south 43 degrees, east 40 feet, thence by the same north 65 degrees, east 140 feet, north 56½ degrees, east 46 feet to Main street or road; thence up said street or road north 43 degrees, west 33 feet and 6 inches, or thereabouts, to north line of lot No. 22; thence along said line, also line of said Wm. P. Townsend, north 65 degrees, east 30 feet, or thereabouts, to the east side of said street or road; thence along said Townsend's line 50½ degrees, west 26 feet or thereabouts to the west side of the race; thence along the same 63 feet or thereabouts; thence by said Townsend's line, south 65 degrees, west 27 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, to the east side of said street or road; thence down the same 4 feet or thereabouts to land owned by heirs of Emanuel Evans and line common to lots Nos. 23 & 24 as laid down in the plan of said town; thence along the same south 65 degrees west 18 7-10ths perches or thereabouts to land of Hugh Henderson, now Edward Evans; thence along the same north 43 degrees west 68 perches, or thereabouts, to the north line of lot No. 24; thence along said north line (lot of Edward Evans) 65 degrees east 23 55-100ths perches, or thereabouts, to the Beaver River; thence down the same about 16 perches to the place of beginning.—

Reserving, however, to the parties of the first part—John Miner and wife, Silas Merrick and wife their heirs and assigns—16 feet in width between the Bucket Factory and Washboard Factory, extending from the water in the race to Beaver river, for the purpose of putting in a wheel and pumps to connect with the pipes laid across said river for the purpose of supplying water in New Brighton; the building to be erected thereon not to be more than ten feet higher than the race bank; and the said parties of the second part, to wit; Samuel Bailey and William G. McCandless, to have the privilege of erecting any building over the same if they desire; not, however, to interfere with the above mentioned reservation.

—Upon which described lots and parts of lots there are erected sundry buildings, appurtenances with machinery, in the use of said Miner & Merrick for the manufacture of tubs, buckets, washboards, &c., together with twenty shares of water power, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of the water power of the Fallston Water Company.

Also, all that certain lot of ground in the borough of Fallston, adjoining the above described lots, embracing all the ground lying between the eastern side of Main street, or road, and the race of the Fallston Water Company, and bounded as follows, being a three sided piece, that is to say—On the north-western side, by the eastern side of said street or road; on the north-eastern side, by the western side or line of said road; and on the south by the lot above mentioned. The south line will measure about 18 feet between the road and the race, and the side lines extend northwardly until they intersect each other. The above described lots are the same which were sold and conveyed to Samuel Bailey and Wm. G. M'Candless by John Miner and Silas Merrick and wives, by deed dated April 1st, 1865. There is erected on the above described premises a frame building 3 stories high, 40 by 60 feet in length and breadth, with brick front 18 by 40 feet, with basement, used and occupied as a Bucket Factory, with all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of buckets thereto attached. Also, a frame building two stories high, 30 by 50 feet, with basement, used and occupied for the manufacture of washing machines with the necessary machinery thereto attached.—Also, a two story frame building, with basement, and brick building 30 by 50 feet with basement, the last two described buildings used and occupied for the manufacture of tubs, with a planing machine and all necessary machinery for the manufacture of tubs thereto attached. Also, six brick dry kilns, one blacksmith shop and straw shed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Bailey and William G. McCandless at the suit of Robert Crangle.

ALSO, NO 4.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to, the following described tracts or pieces of land in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: The 1st—Beginning at a hickory, thence by land of George Biggs north 7¾ degrees west 45 perches to a post; thence north, 7 degrees east, 19 2-10ths perches to a post; thence by lands of Solomon Dillinger north 31¾ degrees west 15 5-10th perches to a post; thence by land owned by J. D. Eakin north 21¼ degrees east 10 7-10th perches to a post; thence by land of John Cotton, south 88 degrees, and 29 5-10th perches to a post; thence south 2 degrees east, 8 2-10th perches; thence south 79 2¼ degrees east, 26 5-10th perches to a post; thence by land of William ——, south 15¼ degrees west, 68 perches to three chestnuts; thence south 89 degrees west, 30 perches to the place of beginning; containing 21 acres and 29 perches, strict measure.

The 2d—Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Samuel Hoyt, (same as above described) north 79 2¼ degrees west 26 5-10th perches to a post; thence by land of John Cotton, north two degrees west 31 5-10th perches to a post; thence south 82¼ deg. east 5 3-10th perches to a post; thence north 10¼ degrees west, 10 perches to a post; thence by land of William ——, south 15¼ degrees west, 41 perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres and thirteen perches; on which there is erected a frame dwelling house, and the frame of an old water mill. The above described premises underlaid with three veins of coal, two banks open.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Benjamin F. Snyder, at the suit of Benjamin Adams' executors.

ALSO, NO. 5.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following described house and lot in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 138; east by Third street; south by lot No 137; and west by Clover alley; being lot No. 136 in the general plan of New Brighton; 60 feet front on Third street, and running back 180 feet to Clover alley, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen attached and cellar underneath. Lot inclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew J. Diamond, at the suit of Duff and Thompson.

ALSO, NO. 6.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following described lot of ground in the boro of Beaver, Beaver Co., Pa., being the eastern half of lot No. 103, in the plan of said borough, bounded as follows: On the north by Turnpike alley; east by Branch Bank alley; south by third street; and west by the western half of said lot No 103, fronting 60 feet on Third street, and extending back along Branch Bank alley 200 feet to Turnpike alley; on which is erected a large brick dwelling house two stories high; store room in the building and cellar underneath; frame stable and out buildings. Lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hugh B. Anderson at the suit of J. W. Barker's administrators. Also, at the suit of S. B. Wilson, executor of the last will and testament of John Shively, deceased.

ALSO, NO. 7.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the undivided one-third part of a certain piece of land in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: North by land of Thomas Laughlin, dec'd; south by the Ohio river; east by lands of David Jamison and Sally Hook; west by land of Samuel Smith; containing 26 acres. The above land underlaid with coal and fire clay, one coal bank open.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Benjamin F. Snyder, at the suit of Benjamin Adams' executor.

ALSO, NO. 8.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in, and to the following house and lot in the borough of Glasgow, Beaver county Pa., bounded north by an alley, east by other property of defendant, south by front or water street, west by an alley; on which is a frame dwelling house two stories high, containing 11 rooms; a producing oil well on the lot; and all necessary out-buildings; cellar underneath the building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. Sill, at the suit of James Sch[illegible].

ALSO, NO. 9.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to those two certain lots of ground, being numbered 50 and 51 in Lewis Reno's plan or first division of lots in the borough of Rochester, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting each lot fifty feet on Jefferson Street and extending 175 feet to an alley; and bounded on the north-east by New York street; on the south-west by lot No. 49; and the same lots numbered 50 and 51 that Louis Reno and Marion his wife, by deed bearing date the 28th day of December, A. D. 1863, conveyed to Joseph Vandervert; and Joseph Vandervert and Margaret his wife by deed bearing date July 6th, 1866, conveyed the same to Geo. W. Duck. There is erected on lot No. 50 a two story frame dwelling house, with kitchen back and cellar underneath, and outbuildings. The two lots are in one inclosure and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George W. Duck and Edna Jane his wife, at the suit of Thomas Dawson.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver Oct. 19, 1869. oct[illegible]

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors Administrators and Guardians, etc., have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday November the 10th, 1869:

Account of Adam Steinbach, executor of Frederick Bower, deceased, on sale of real estate.

Account of James Marshall, executor of Thomas B. Elliott, dec'd.

Account of James Neely, executor of John Neely, dec'd.

Account of R. M. Vance, guardian of Sarah E. Cochran, child of David Cochran, dec'd.

Account of Joseph Mehaffey, guardian of Martha J. Brunton, child of John Brunton, dec'd.

Account of A. D. McBride, guardian of John Alexander, Son of Sarah A. Alexander, dec'd.

Account, real and personal, of James M. Imbrie executor of John S. M'Clure, dec'd.

Account of Isaac Shane and James Harsha, executors of John Shane, dec'd.

Account of Samuel Black, administrator of estate of Samuel Black, sr., dec'd.

Partial account of A. F. Kennedy, adm'r of the estate of John Wier, dec'd.

Account of B. F. Sheets and Wm Whan, administrators of Jonathan Beatty, dec'd.

Account of Wm. H. Foster and F. Graham, administrators of Daniel Ehrhart, dec'd.

Account of Jesse McGaffick and M. L. Knight, administrators of Jas. M. Phillis, dec'd.

Account of Martin L. Knight, administrator of Richard Knight, dec'd.

Account of John and Samuel L. McHenry, executors of Charles McHenry, dec'd.

Account of Wm. K. McConnell, adm'r. of the estate of James McConnell, dec'd.

D. SINGLETON, Register.

sep15:tc.

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following Appraisements under the act of assembly of the 14th of April 1851 of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent to the amount of $300 have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, and approved Nisi.

Personal property to amount of $—— retained by widow of John Shively, deceased. Samuel B. Wilson, Executor.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of Samuel Mitchel, deceased. Cynthia Mitchell, Executrix.

Personal property to amount of $274 retained by widow of Walter Pennell, deceased. Jonathan Paul, Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $220.49 retained by widow of Reezen Gamble, deceased. Andrew Gamble and A. G. Ewing, Administrators.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of John McLaughlin, dec'd. Hamilton Bannon administrator.

Personal property to amount of $281,35 retained by widow of David Alexander, deceased. James M. Alexander, Executor.

Personal property to amount of $300 retained by widow of R. H. Fisher, deceased, Louisa D. Fisher, Administrator.

Proceeds of real estate to amount of $300 retained by widow of Samuel Mace, deceased. Samuel Marshall, Administrator.

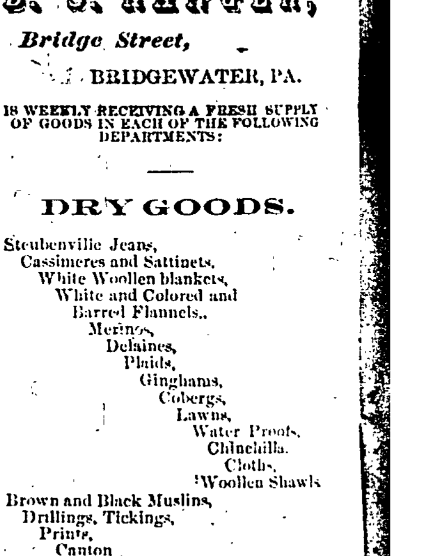
Personal property to amount of $199.25 retained by widow of John Sloan, deceased. Addison Sloan, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, and distributees and all others interested to appear at the next term of said Court not later than the third day being the 10th day of November next, to show cause of any they have against the final confirmation of the above appraisements. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

oct20:tc.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers a Farm for sale, lying in South Beaver township, one mile north-east of Hayl's Roads, containing 82 acres and 47 perches of choice land, about 65 acres cleared, the balance well timbered; on which is erected a hewed log house and large frame barn; there is also a number of fruit trees on the premises. The farm is well watered and in a good state of cultivation. Terms easy. Apply to

SAMUEL MITCHELL,
oct27:4w] of said township.



Schiff & Steinfeld
AT
New Brighton,
Are making to order the most elegant fitting
CLOTHING
In Beaver county, at astonishing low prices.

oct20tf

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash.
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat.—Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed-Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

C. ARBUTHNOT, J. A. STEPHENSON, W. T. SHANNON.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

Sole Agents for

FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,

Greenville Barred Flannels,

BLANKETS and YARNS.

No. 115 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH, PENN.

oct6:3m.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Nov. 3, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	1w.	4w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	[illegible]	28 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 00
1 column,....	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices,...$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 30th of Oct., 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Oct. 24	35 deg.	45 deg.	34 deg.
" 25	30 deg.	45 deg.	29 deg.
" 26	26 deg.	46 deg.	34 deg.
" 27	28 deg.	44 deg.	37 deg.
" 28	39 deg.	50 deg.	43 deg.
" 29	42 deg.	45 deg.	42 deg.
" 30	31 deg.	39 deg.	36 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

Jas. Todd, Georgetown,	$2 00
Wm. Smith, New Sheffield,	4 00
Sam'l. Gillespie, Brighton tp.,	4 50
J. F. Mitchell, New Brighton,	5 50
J. G. Hillman, Georgetown,	66
J. W. Smith, Homewood,	2 00
Jas. M. Graham, Beaver,	2 00
Harvey J. McCreery, Beaver,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following *New Advertisements* which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

- Dentistry—T. J. Chandler & Son.
- Bounty Account—North Sewickley tp.
- New Goods—Speyerer & Sons.
- Special Notices—Hugo Andriessen.
- Special Notices—Speyerer & Sons.
- Special Notices—Will Smith & Co.
- Special Notices—J. H. Bence.

☞ Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

Sacking velvets very cheap at Bence's.

From Quarto to Folio.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* have both abandoned the quarto form of publication and resumed the folio. Sensible.

The best assortment of Notions, Trimmings & Millinery goods, and all new, is to be found at Will Smith & Co's., Diamond, Rochester.

Select Readings.—Mrs. Randall, an eastern lady and very highly spoken of, will give an entertainment at Concert Hall, in New Brighton, on next Friday evening.

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

Ladies purchasing alpaca's should examine Bence's stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Oyster vs. Oyster.—The case of Oyster vs. Oyster occupied the attention of the Columbiana county, (O.) court all last week. We will bet our last stamp that one or the other and perhaps both of these bivalves will have their shells badly cracked before their case is settled. It can't be otherwise, Messrs. Oyster.

Furs! Furs!! a splendid assortment at Bence's, Beaver. ‡

Furs! Furs!! A good set of Siberian squirrel furs from $6 to $10, at Bence's, Beaver. ‡

Handkerchief Lost.—A ladies lace handkerchief was lost on last Sabbath between the Presbyterian church and the residence of Thos. McCreery, esq. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

Ladies and Gents underwear, cheap at Bence's, Beaver,

Assault and Battery.—Constable Griffin, on last Monday, arrested Joseph Stone of Vanport, for assault and battery on oath of Thomas Burke. The accused gave bail for his appearance at next term of Court.

"Will Smith & Co., Rochester, sell cheaper than any store in Beaver county," has become the byeword of all who deal with them. Call and see.

Changed Hands.—The last *Local* contains the valedictory of Thomp. Burton, esq., its editor and proprietor for the past six months. The paper now passes into the hands of W. H. Schwartz, of Altoona, who is said to have had considerable experience in the newspaper business. What business Mr. Burton intends following in the future has not yet transpired. He is a genial, good hearted man, and notwithstanding the recent "onpleasantnis" we feel sorry at his laying down the quill in Beaver.—Success, financially, to both the old and the new editors.

Double shawls, new styles for 1869 at Bence's, Beaver. ‡

Blankets.—Only $4.50 per pair, for good white blankets, at Bence's. ‡

☞ Blank Commitments for sale, at the Argus office.

Pilfering.—It is understood that the pilferers of this vicinity are beginning to demonstrate again. Along about this season of the year the "bummers" who have not been working during the summer, begin to look around for something to eat and wear through the winter.—Kitchens, smoke houses, hen roosts and dry good stores would supply them with what they want. Nocturnal visits to these will therefore be frequent and bold. It would be well then for "everybody and the rest of mankind" to get their shooting irons burnished up and loaded, so that when one of these depredators makes his nightly visits he may be received in a suitable and cordial manner.

For a stylish, cheap winter bonnet, ladies should leave their orders at Bence's, Beaver.

An immense stock of goods just opened at Bence's favorite establishment in Beaver. All in want of anything in our line give him a call.

Suicide.—On Friday morning last, Mr. Hunter Martin, a well-to-do farmer residing about three miles west of Salem, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn soon after breakfast. No cause is assigned for the act. Financially he was in good condition and prosperous, and all his domestic relations pleasant and agreeable. He was dead when discovered, and his body cut down by his wife. The general impression is that temporal derangement of mind was the cause. Mr. M. was a member of the Presbyterian church, and esteemed a worthy and upright man.—*Salem Rep.*

Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa. A fresh supply of choice groceries, New Crop Teas, &c., just received and for sale at the very lowest cash prices.

Teas, New Crop, Gunpowder $1.80 per pound. Young Hyson, very choice, $1.50 to 1.80 per lb. Imperial, Oolong and Japan teas. Coffees, Rio, extra quality, 25 to 28 cents per lb. Arbuckle & Gormly's roasted 28 cts.

A fine assortment of Hats, Bonnets and French Flowers at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

Ladies underwear, at less than Pittsburgh prices, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

Sharp Practice.—On last Wednesday evening at about 7 p. m., a young man who had a gray shawl thrown over his shoulders, stepped into Mr. Hanauer's furnishing and trimming store of this place and inquired for some shirts. Mr. H. showed him his samples and the fellow selected one worth about $2.50.—After he had made the selection and before he paid for it, he asked to be shown some collars. Mr. H. had occasion to go to a distant part of the store for these, and while away the scamp picked up the shirt, broke for the door and escaped out into the darkness before Mr. H. could arrest his locomotion. His course was in the direction of Bridgewater, and from his nimbleness of foot it is calculated he reached that village in about two minutes after he left Beaver. He has not been seen or heard from since. He is supposed to have been a "strapped printer" who was in town on that day.

Since the above was in type, we learn of other exploits by this same fellow. During that same night he visited the dwellings of S. B. Wilson, Wm. S. Barclay and M. S. Quay. From the latter an overcoat was taken. On Saturday night Prof. R. T. Taylor's residence was entered and a large shawl taken from it; a pocket book containing some script, belonging to the Professor's little daughter was also stolen at the same time. Suspicion having rested upon a stranger stopping at the Union Hotel, as the author of these depredations, Constable Griffin made a raid upon him on last Sabbath evening, and finding the above enumerated articles in his possession, including Mr. Hanauer's shirt, he was taken into custody and is now in jail. He gives his name as Maxwell, and seems to be a stranger in this part of the country. He represents himself as a printer, but evidently made up his mind that *pilfering* promised better pay, hence his embarking in that business.

The property found in his possession has all been identified and returned to the owners, with the exception of a magnifying glass for which no owner has yet appeared.

Lard! extra Cincinnati, fresh, 25 cts. Rice, Barley, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Sago, Farina, Corn Starch, Maizena always kept on hand at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store.

Black kid gloves ninety cents a pair at Bence's, Beaver.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oct27;3m.

The Alaska Times.—Mr. John L. Beighley, of the United States army, now stationed at Sitka, Alaska Territory, has forwarded us a copy of the Alaska *Times* of September 18th, 1869. This is the only newspaper published in that Territory, and it claims to represent a larger area of land than any newspaper published. Of Alaska our opinion is not very flattering. *There is thus far only one attraction for us,* and that is the *fish* which do there abound. The copy of the *Times before us has this to say on the fish question:*

"On the subject of fish we never witnessed such a sight as we did last Tuesday morning. The tide washed them in by millions, and they were so thick that it would take but a moment to fill a bushel basket. The tides have been washing the small fish ashore in immense quantities, and for two bits you can purchase enough to last a family six months. Alaska is the country for those who love fish to live in.

For reliable fashions in hats and bonnets ladies should go to J. H. Bence's establishment. Extra inducements this week. 3t.

French whalebone corsets at 75 cts, at Bence's.

Andrew Watterson, esq., of Brighton tp., will please accept our thanks for a basket of fine Russet apples.

Don't fail to go to Will Smith & Co's., Rochester, for bargains in everything.

Superior French whalebone corsets only 90 cents at J. H. Bence's, Beaver.

Postponed.—The hearing of the argument in the case of Washington and Jefferson College, before the Supreme Court, at Pittsburgh, which was appointed for Tuesday of last week, has been postponed to the 8th of November.

Shawls! Shawls!—A large assortment just come in at Bence's, Beaver. ‡

Chinchilla cloths for ladies sacks at Bence's, Beaver. ‡

List of Letters remaining in Beaver post office, Nov. 1st, 1869:

Mr Enoch Atkinson	Geo. W. Foulk, esq.
Mr. Jas. Butler,	Miss Sarah E Jelly,
Mrs. E. H. Barker,	Miss A. L. Jelly,
Mrs. Mary Bunn,	M. W. Reitz,
Mrs. Anna Cable,	J. D. Roper, esq.
Mr. John Dunlap,	

M. A. McGaffick, P. M.

Hats and Bonnets done over in the latest style and with taste, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

Flannels! very cheap at Bence's. ‡

The Erie *Republican* says wisely:—Some of our sister towns in this vicinity are bragging about the debt they owe. Erie can beat them all in that line, as it beats them in all else—but then we have something to show for it. We have a magnificent water works—the most extensive system of sewerage of any city of its size in the Union—lots of fine Nicholson pavement—and the Philadelphia and Erie road, which is pouring wealth and population into the city in one continuous stream. In fact, our debt tho' large, is represented by substantial and valuable improvements.

That's it. If a town pays nothing it has nothing. Every investment in city improvements *pays*, pays big.

Arabs! Arabs!! Arabs!!! Arab shawls at Bence's.

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

Wanted—A Cooper Shop.—We have noticed not less than a half dozen *of persons within the past week going* from store to store in search of casks and barrels in which to make kraut, salt meat, &c. Nearly all of them were unsuccessful in obtaining what they were seeking for. Nor could they even find any person in Beaver or vicinity who could make a wooden hoop and put it on such leaky vessels as were in their possession. Now why have we not a cooper shop in Beaver? Can any one tell us? It would certainly pay the proprietor, besides being a great accommodation to the town and neighborhood. We have a little army of young men in Beaver who have no visible means of support, and we modestly suggest that some of one of those could do no better than to serve an apprenticeship to the coopering business, open a shop in Beaver, and thus begin a useful and prosperous life. Who will be the plucky and lucky young man.

☞ Many people are prejudiced against the use of spirits in any form, but we can assure such that the Constitution Bitters are not objectionable on that account, for while they contain only pure whisky enough to keep them from changing, the combination of roots, barks and herbs are the real articles of merit that produces such wonderful effects. The thousands who are using them can testify to the above facts.

No one ever regretted buying a bottle of Seward's Cough Cure.

New arrivals from New York city, twice a week at Bence's popular millinery establishment, Beaver.

Temperance.—The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Pennsylvania, Mr. Chase of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture in the Court House in Beaver on last Thursday evening on the subject of temperance. The lecture was only a passable one, being neither very good, nor yet very poor. The audience, too, was small, many of the old wheel horses of total abstinence being absent on the occasion referred to. Their indifference at this time on this important measure does not arise from a disposition to "go back" on their previous temperance professions, nor yet from a lack of interest in the genuine temperance cause; but the naked truth is, they are heartily disgusted with the modern temperance organizations of Beaver and the surrounding towns. That these organizations are wretchedly demoralized is too true, as is patent from the fact that it has passed into a by word in this vicinity that "a man cannot be a templar in good standing unless he gets drunk two or three times a month." When 'good templars' are allowed to *preach* temperance and publicly *practice* drunkenness—when they can blow their whiskey tainted breath into the faces of decent sober men—when their debaucheries oblige others to help them out of public gatherings, and are all the while permitted to retain their connection with a total abstinence society, it is not to be wondered at that the ardor of *honorable* temperance men and women chills, and that they show an indifference to temperance movements of the present day that illy accords with their past pledges or present feelings on that subject. Like a great many others we know of, we have no faith in temperance organizations that can tolerate such membership, and we believe that none of them will accomplish any good or have the confidence of any considerable number of persons, until they evict from their Halls the miserable "bummers" who are so destitute of honor and decency as *to profess* to be temperance men, when in truth they are as beastly drunkards as can be found in the community. *Purge*, therefore, your organizations, and when this is done, larger assemblies will greet your distinguished speakers.

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

☞ Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

Black alpacca suits are still at a premium at Bence's, Beaver.

Singular Noises in the Earth in Washington Co.—Some time in June last, a boy, son of constable Smith, on the farm of West Fry, at Finleyville, engaged in hoeing potatoes, heard a strange rumbling noise in the ground, and being frightened thereby ran home and refused to work in that place alone. It was laid to the boy's nervousness, and no attention paid to it. A few days since, however, Mr. Fry, in company with John Fry, being in the neighborhood, heard what they supposed to be a terrific storm coming up over the hill. Investigation however proved that there was nothing of the sort, and still further search discovered that the noise was actually under ground. The place was in the bottom near the Peter's Creek bridge on the south east side, at the foot of a heavy hill. Nothing has grown there, not even a spear of grass, this year, although in previous seasons it has been as productive as other parts of the field. Potatoes were planted there this year but they never even sprouted. This peculiarity attaches to about 25 feet square of the surface. Prompted to further discovery, on last Monday a hole was dug in this spot about four feet deep, when holes were struck about the size of a rye straw; small crevices which emitted strong streams of gas gushing out with a sort of hissing sound, and burning with a clear, steady blaze when lighted with a match. Some water soked into a hole, and the stream of gas caused it to bubble up and boil, whilst the gas accumulating on the surface of the water would burn with a bluish light like the flames of alchohol. Other holes were made with like result at the depth of four feet. The news of this remarkable gas works is bringing scores of visitors to see the burning spring every day.—*Monongahela Republican.*

Waterproof and ladies cloths at Bence's. 3t.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11;tf.

The Local Paper.—The following tribute to the local paper, from the Chicago *Republican* contains so much truth that we transfer it to our columns, and commend it to the careful consideration of our business men and those interested in our town. "What tells us so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth or age can as well be determined by the observing as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses, and a well-to-do appearance; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands about them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the close fisted community around them. An occasional meteoric disply in its columns of editorials show what it can do if it had the means, but it cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a church; it wants fostering in the commencement, and for a few years, then as a general thing it can walk alone and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper, it gives you more news of immediate interest than New York or other papers; it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you should certainly be sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together.—Therefore it is to your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit; as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, but an investment that will amply pay the expenditure."

A good business education is of inestimable value to every one, and the best place to secure such an education is undoubtedly the Iron City College. Circulars of this popular Business College can be obtained by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dixmont.—Our reporter paid a hurried visit to Dixmont Insane Asylum on Friday last. The large wing erected during the past year, is rapidly approaching completion. The Beaver county inmates were hopefully improving. The entire interior of the hospital is a model of order, cleanliness, taste and beauty.—Dr. Reed is kind and parental toward those committed to his charge, and courteous to visitors. We shall take occasion for more extended reference to this institution hereafter.

Warranted, is it? Yes! 'Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure' is warranted in all cases of sick headache, indigestion, &c.

Breakfast capes and shawls, twilights and hoods, new styles at Bence's.

Leg Broken.—A few days ago a man named Hazlep, while in the saw and planing mill of Miller, Dobson & Trax, in Rochester, had his right leg broken below the knee, in consequence of a board being thrown violently against it. The sufferer was taken across the river to the residence of Mr. John Ferguson, where his wounded limb was cared for by Dr. Levis of Bridgewater. He is improving and in fair way for recovery.

Dedicatory.—Sometime during last spring the Presbyterian congregation of Beaver concluded on remodeling and improving their church building. Contracts were soon after made and the work begun. With commendable energy the improvement was carried forward and a finish given to it a week or ten days ago. The building itself presents at the present time a very attractive appearance. The gavels now front north and south instead of east and west as in the old building. The side galleries have been taken down and the whole interior plastered, papered and painted anew. New chandaliers, new carpeting, and new pulpit furniture has been added, all of which serve to make the Presbyterian church of Beaver second in its appointments to but few church buildings in this part of the State. The ladies connected with the congregation are deserving of much praise for their energy, perseverance and taste in their contributions of labor, means and material to the improvements. While these improvements were in progress the society, together with their brethren of the M. E. Church, worshipped in the Court House, where a spirit of amity between the two congregations prevailed throughout. The remodeled building, nearly completed, it was announced a couple of weeks ago that it would be re-dedicated to the service of God on last Sabbath, Oct 31st, 1869. Accordingly at 11 a. m. of that day the Rev. Dr. Hodge, of the Western Theological Seminary of Pittsburgh, delivered an excellent address to a very large audience from the following text:

> And I saw no temple therein: for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it.
>
> And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.—*Rev.* xxi, 22, 23.

At 3 p. m. the Rev. J. C. Wilson, of the U. P. Church of Beaver, delivered an able and interesting discourse to an attentive and well filled house. His text was in these words:

> One *thing* have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple.—*Psalms* xxvii. 4.

At 7 p. m. Rev. Jas. Hollingshead of the Beaver M. E. Church preached from the following scriptural passages:

> For ye are not come unto the mount that might be touched, and that burned with fire, nor unto blackness, and darkness and tempest.
>
> And the sound of a trumpet, and the voice of words: which voice they that heard intreated that the word should not be spoken to them any more:
>
> (For they could not endure that which was commanded. And if so much as a beast touch the mountain, it shall be stoned, or thrust through with a dart.
>
> And so terrible was the sight, *that* Moses said, I exceedingly fear and quake:)
>
> But ye are come unto mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels,
>
> To the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in heaven, and to God the judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect,
>
> And to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaketh better things than *that of* Abel.—*Heb.* xii. 18 to 24.

His sermon was full of sound reasoning and Bible history and made a deep impression on the minds of his hearers. Thus ended the dedicatory services of the Presbyterian church in Beaver on last Sabbath, and we but give expression to public opinion when we say that the services throughout were impressive, able and highly satisfactory to all who witnessed them.

☞ The Normal School is well provided with facilities for preparing teachers. It has a superior set of apparatus, Text books in the common branches are furnished free.

Ladies read this! J. H. Bence, of Beaver, has just received direct from the importer, *real* French velvet flowers, which he is enabled to sell cheaper than the imitation. These flowers are different from the one's sold in this part of the country, as well as prettier and cheaper. 3t.

Something new in the Watch Line.—Mr. P. Jeunet, a jeweler of Beaver, is just now engaged in completing a watch which bids fair to make a sensation among watch makers. Mr. J's. improvement on the old style of watches, to an outsider, consists in this: But one tick is heard for every second of time, and neither jerking or shaking it will cause it to vary in the least. The tick referred to has a musical ring which is not unpleasant when held to the ear. The works in the watch appear quite simple and not so apt to get out of order as our ordinary time pieces. Mr. Jeunet's father, who is a jeweler of long standing, in Meadville, invented a watch something like the one his son is now constructing in Beaver, and took out a patent for it in 1859. The watches since made by the senior Jeunet have proved excellent time keepers and are in great demand wherever known. The junior Jeunet has made some improvement on his father's watch and will have a patent of his own in a short time. We can hardly doubt but that it will prove a success, and make as we have already observed, a sensation among watch makers.

Good black alpaca for 25 cts. per yrd. at Bence's.

Flannels cheap at Bence's.

Wanted.—One thousand bushels of good, dry Buckwheat, at Edgar's mill in Fallston. John Edgar.
Local copy oct27:1mo.

The Ship Canal.—The Pittsburgh and Erie Ship Canal, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, is no nearer existence now than before. The great possibility still remains unexplored, the sources of a new river of wealth for Western Pennsylvania remain sealed, awaiting the Livingstone who is to discover them and the Moses whose divining rod shall bid them gush forth. Will Pittsburgh suffer this opportunity for turning a fertilizing stream upon the business of the town to remain unused until the enterprising energies of cities and people farther West may have rendered it too late?

We hope not. And we hope that none of the friends of this great public improvement will allow their present opportunities to pass. Senator Lowry made a noble beginning for the fulfilment of his pledges in bringing the project prominently before the Legislature and the country at the last session of that body, and it will be very unlike him if his courage fails him at the threshold of the undertaking. Prompt and energetic action is now required, and we hope that the public spirited and enterprising people of Western Pennsylvania will not prove unequal to a work which promises such great and speedy advantages.

☞ Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

Save your money by dealing at Bence's cheap store in Beaver.

The Butler *Citizen* announces the death of George Matthews, of Connoquessing tp., Butler county, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and two years. He was born in the State of Maryland on the 1st of October, 1767, and removed to Butler county about the year 1811. His descendants are numerous and scattered all over the western part of the country. He voted for Washington and all the early Presidents. He was an ardent lover of his country and alwrys took a lively interest in political offices. It was his boast that he never missed an election and always took his own county papers, and, what is remarkable, he could fine print until within a year or so of his death. On the day he was one hundred years old he walked some distance from his home, seeming to rejoice in his strength at that age.

150 kegs of Wheeling nails, for sale, wholesale and retail at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester.

Wanted.—One thousand bushels of good dry Buckwheat at Edgar's mill in Fallston. John Edgar.
Local copy. oct27:1mo

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congressional Library—Progressive Age—Spiritualism—Conference for Free Discussion—Philosophical Lyceum—Agricultural Department—Land Office—Patents.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1869.

It is now colder here than it has been at this season for many years past. The days are sunny but cold, with a steady north east wind, and although driving away the frost of the previous night, skims over with ice the water in vessels out of doors.

The weather is creating much activity in some kinds of trade. The coal and stove dealers feel it sensitively after a season of six month's quiet, and from the number of coal carts to be seen on the streets filled with coal—which is an *enormous price—one* is led to the conclusion that there is no little money in the coal trade, and feel like exclaiming it is truly an "ill wind (if it is cold) that blows no one good."

Notwithstanding there are a goodly number of people here from the different parts of the country, especially from the Southern States since the results of the Senatorial contests in the States of Virginia and Tennessee were known, there has been nothing excitingly interesting occuring with us to warrant much comment.

The course being pursued by the President in the Gould-Butterfield case is receiving the commendation of every one here, except a few who are still smarting under the rebuke they received for their cunning and malicious endeavor to drag the President into the snares of Wall street gamblers.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Mr. Spofford, the Congressional Librarian, is a gentleman well acquainted with books, and his lecture before the Social Science Association in New York on Tuesday evening last is indeed worthy of consideration. His suggestion for lighting the Library of Congress and throwing it open to the public during the evening is a splendid idea. The clerks and employes of the Government whose time is taken up in their offices during the day, would be pleased to improve the benefits of this Library in the evening. It is important that we should have a National Library at Washington, well sustained by adequate appropriations from Congress, and second to none in the world.

Our Congressional Library now contains 185,000 volumes, and increasing every day by the addition of books from all parts of our own country and it might be said from the world, to the fullest extent the small amount of money appropriated by Congress for the purchase of books will obtain. By an act of Congress of 1855 a copy of every book published thereafter was required to be forwarded to this Library by the publisher, consequently no money is required to purchase books published in the United States. But every new book has to be bound according to the rules of the Library which incurs no inconsiderable expense to the Government. The appropriations for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress is only $10,000 yearly, while that for the British Museum is $48,500.

The present Library accomodations are limited, and will be exhausted in a year or two at farthest. It is expected that there will be an effort made next session to induce Congress to appropriate for the erection of a new building expressly for it.

A catalogue of the books in the Library, arranged by subjects, will be completed at the close of the present year, which will enable the reader to ascertain the number of works, the title of each, and the names of the authors, on any subject. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Spofford and his assistants for the arduous labors attending the completion of such a valuable (and to the student almost indispensible) book in connection with the Congressional Library.

IN THIS PROGRESSIVE AGE

we meet at the National Capital all classes of people from all parts of the country, representing all kinds of political and religious opinions, and it is not strange that Washington has a greater number of political, religious, secret, beneficial, temperance, literary and other associations in proportion to its population than any other city in the Union.

THE SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETIES

have opened in advance, offering to the public free seats, free talk and opinion, and inviting people to test the merits of spiritualism by allowing their lecturer to call up the spirits of their departed friends. Miss Spetigue, to the amusement of every one present at those meetings, has on several occasions in testing the presence and identity of departed spirits professed to call up the spirits of some well known to the community, and would tell a great many things about them when alive; how they looked, acted, and what they did.

THE CONFERENCE FOR FREE DISCUSSION

Meets weekly to discuss on moral and religious subjects, and are attracting to its hall the ablest minds, and their subjects embrace in their scope the most important interests of humanity. The debate on the "cause and cure of moral evil," which has been continued for several weeks, has elicited the general views of the people, and throws much light on the subject. I am sure these meetings are doing a great good here, and would in your town or in any other where free thought and free speech is tolerated.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL LYCEUM,

So called, the leader of which is Dr. Wm. Boyd, is making rather slow progress; for the reason perhaps, that this Boyd, a member of our Common Council, is an Infidel, and has on several occasions taken particular pains in order to bring himself into notoriety, disclaimed the divinity of Jesus, and compared men of note of the present day as compeers of Jesus Christ. An affidavit was prepared on Monday for the purpose of issuing a warrant, charging this Boyd with utterance of blasphemous language at the Philosophical Lyceum on Sunday, 17th inst. The law which governs this case is under the old Maryland statutes of 1723, and on examination of the same is found to prescribe for such an offence the following penalty: for the first offence, boring through the tongue and a fine of twenty pounds sterling; for the second, marking the letter 'B' in the forehead; and for the third, death without the benefit of the clergy.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department has lately received a fresh collection of grain, cereals, fruits and vegetables, the most of which it would seem, are from the far west. Washington Territory is represented by several exceeding fine apples and pears; Nebraska, by over forty samples of the same fruit, large, fine, and delicious; Kansas, a fine collection of grains, fruits and vegetables; and Ohio, by nearly fifty varieties of corn in the ear.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Is in receipt of returns from the following District Land Offices, showing a disposal during the past month of 112,776 acres of the public lands; Denver, Colorado Territory, 12,146 acres; Iona, Michigan, 8,814 acres; St. Cloud, Minnesota, 4,981 acres; Marquette, Michigan, 4,708 acres; Clarksville, Arkansas, (one hundred and five farms) 19,056 acres; in the State of California, San Francisco, 19,046 acres; Stockton, 9,795 acres; Marysville, 9,555 acres; Visalia, 3,755 acres; The greater portion of these lands were sold for cash, and the remainder taken by actual settlers under the homestead law, and located with Military Land Warrants.

MINING PATENTS.

A patent under the Mining Act of July 26th, 1866, has just been issued at the General Land Office to Numa Dupera, for his claim, embracing 1200 linear feet along the course of the Evening Star Lode, in Trinity Mining District, Nevada.

Patents have been engrossed, and will shortly be ready for transmission for the following named claims in Montana Territory, viz: National Mining and Exploring Company's Claim, for 212 feet on the Union Lode, No. 2 in Owyhee Park Mining District; Ferdinand Mansell and Company's Claim, for 2800 feet along Minnesota Lode, Jefferson county; Only Chance Mining Company's Claim for 12000 feet on the Only Chance Lode in Deer Lodge county.

PATENTS.

Of the number of patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office for the week ending Tuesday 26th inst., 29 were granted to citizens of your State. Chiel.

Pure cider vinegar, 44 cts. per gal. Pure French wine vinegar 75 cts at the Beaver Drug Store.

Richardson's Beyond the Mississippi.

"Behind the squaw's light birch canoe,
The steamer rocks and raves,
And city lots are staked for sale
About old Indian graves.

I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be—
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea.

The rudiments of Empire here
Are plastic yet and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form. *Whittier.*

"Beyond the Mississippi. By Albert D. Richardson, author of Fields, Dungeon and Escape." The most thrilling book of the period. A thrilling record of Border life, humor and adventure. From the Great River to the Great Ocean. Life and adventure on the prairies, mountains and Pacific coast, with more than two hundred illustrations of the prairies, deserts, mountains, rivers, mines, cities, indians, trappers, pioneers, and great natural curiosities of the new States and Territories. 1857—1869.

The author's long and varied experience in the little known and interesting regions of the Far West furnishes the material for this work. The new States and Territories beyond the Mississippi contain *incomparably* the *grandest scenery in the world* and the richest resources of the American Continent. Probably no other man has spent so much time or journeyed so extensively among them as Mr. Richardson—certainly no one so competent to *describe what he has seen.*

It gives an account of pioneer life, its wild excitements, its enterprise, its terrible affrays and exercises of Lynch law, the sudden growth of cities and States on the desert and in the mountains—existence and experience among the gold diggings, hundreds of miles beyond civilization—Mormonism and polygamy in Utah—quartz mining, which now yields us two hundred millions of dollars *per annum* in specie, and fifteen years hence will produce Five Hundred Millions. It describes the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas; pictured rocks, lakes among the clouds, &c. All the themes are treated by Mr. Richardson's graphic pen, and depicted by the most spirited and faithful illustrations which American art can produce.

Sold by subscription only, and not to be had at bookstores.

Chas. Somers, Ag't.

140 bbls. of Canton City and New Creek flour, just received and for sale at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester—wholesale and retail.

List of Letters remaining in the P. O. at Rochester, Pa., Nov. 1. 1869:

Brown, Mrs. Hannah	Newman, J. H.
Beale, Miss Annie	Pickett, J.
Bickerstaff, Mrs Jas.	Powell, Miss Isa
Caufman, Ben. 2	Reeder, Miss E.
Cook, Geo. W.	Reed, Miss Lizzie
Greer, Edward	Sullivan, John G.
Gross, Miss Mollie	Sullivan, W.
Giff, Daniel,	Sullivan, E. B.
Graham, Robert,	Sayl, Miss Mary
Holdship, Miss Agnes	Sample, Robert
Hawkins, Mrs.	Smith, John W.
Lynch, Miss Norah	Strump, John
Miller, George N.	Tew, Henry
McDonald, Henry,	Winey, Henry
Miller, David W.	Wright, Miss Lizzie
Noonan, Mrs. Mary	White, Nelson
Nelson, Miss Maggie	

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Editor Argus—I misled you as to the time within which justices elect might give notice of acceptance. It is thirty instead of twenty days. Please correct.

John Caughey, Pro.

Upper Sandusky, O., Oct. 29, 1869.

Editor Argus—The chilly blasts of winter are again here, and we have had some cold weather and snow. Yesterday, however it assumed a smoky appearance, and opinions were rife that Indian summer had come.

Our county fair which ended on the 16th inst. was financially a success. The stock department was well represented, but the floral department was not so well filled as formerly.

An accident happened by the bursting of a boiler in the machine shop of Stull & Bro. of this place on Wednesday last. A portion of the boiler struck Col. Cyrus Sears, cutting a fearful gash in his forehead.

A meteor exploded some ten miles west of this place on last Wednesday night, making a loud report, and shattering the window glass in houses for miles around. Wyandott.

Beaver Seminary & Institute.—The present week is the opening of the last half of the present session of this Institution and is a favorable time to enter. If you would secure the advancement of your son or daughter place them in this school.

A good education and preparation for business or for teaching may be obtained here as well and at as reasonable rates as at any school of our knowledge. Many of the best teachers of this county were educated and give the best of proof of Prof. Taylor's skill and faithfulness as an Instructor. Male pupils are now admitted and male teachers are admitted to the Normal Class.

A sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all pains. (Fink's Magic Oil.) Sent to any address on receipt of $1.00. H. G. G. Fink, 12½ Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct20;1mo.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pitts. Gazette,
Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

SALT—Allegheny River brands are quoted by the car load, at $1,85.

APPLES—In better supply but steady with a continued fair demand, at $1,50@3,50 per bbl for common to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 5 cents.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote good to prime roll at 30@33 and choice at 35c.

CHEESE—Market firm and prices well maintained. Sales of Western Reserve at 16@17; Factory at 17@17½; Ohio Goshen 18@18½; and N. Y. Goshen 19 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Cannot be quoted above $5,50 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@10 cts per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts for bright quarters and 12@14 cts for bright halves.

EGGS—Have still further advanced, and we now quote at 30 cts.

FLOUR—The receipts of western flour continue light, though the supply is fully equal to the demand, as the mills here appear to have the "lion's share" of the retail trade, and take the retail trade away and there is nothing left. The mills, we understand, are supplying the trade with standard winter wheat flour at about $6,50, and medium grades at $6@6,25; good western flour cannot be sold for any less——that is, and afford a margin to the dealer. Spring wheat flours, to use a common phrase, are about "played out" in this market.

GRAIN—Wheat is weak and drooping, with considerable offering from the West; we are cognizant of one of our mills having bought 5,000 bushels prime red at $1,23, and it may be fairly quoted at $1,20@1,33. Choice white will bring $1,30. Oats in rather better demand but unchanged——47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Rye is dull and nominally unchanged at $@1,05, cash. Prime ear corn is wanted for feeding and will bring $1, but shelled, notwithstanding the stock in this market is light, is dull and tending downward. Barley is quiet and unsettled, $1,20@1,30, as to quality.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may12:1y] No. 42 Cedar street, New York

☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟ ☟

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparallelled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*
oct27:3m.

Married.

McKINNELL—COE—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Jno. McConnell, No. 55 Chestnut street, Allegheny, by Rev. J. M. Smith, of Beaver, Mr. Thos. A. McKinnell, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Mary T. Coe, of Allegheny.

SALYARDS—HAYS—Sept. 30th, by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, Mr. Reuben Salyards and Miss Annie E. Hays, both of Industry, Beaver Co., Pa.

FRANCIS—CUMMINS—Oct. 26th, 1869, by Rev. D. P. Lowary assisted by Dr. A. Reed, of Steubenville Female Seminary, Rev. John Junkin Francis, of Freeport, Pa., to Miss Lou. C. Cummins, of Beaver, Pa.

The Argus is indebted to the happy couple for a liberal share of the good things of this life, and trusts that they may find matrimony all their fond anticipations pictured it.

New Advertisements.

New Arrival of Goods

AT

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Provisions,

AND HARDWARE,

PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,

IRON & NAILS,

Paints, Oils and Putty,

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,

&c., &c., &c.

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

AND

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

saving freight on same.

We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES, &c. at wholesale prices to dealers.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

Pure Catawba and Concord wine of our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes, are highly recommended by those who have used them.
nov3tc.

List of Causes for Nov. Term, '69.

FIRST WEEK.	
Coutes Brothers	vs John Dilworth
Benj. Chew's admin'rs	vs William Jenkins.
Pitt. Nat. B'k of Com.	vs John R. Slentz.
John C. Rainbow	vs Jacob Alleman
J. W. Stausbury	vs J. W. Welsh.
B. F. Wilson's adm'r	vs J. P. Alleman.
Christian Gress	vs P. Ft. W. & C. Railway
Charles Coale	vs N. B. & F. Water Co.
Charles Morrow, et ux.	vs Thomas Jenkins, et al.
Robert Frye	vs Lourimore & Co.
George Graham	vs John Flowers.
SECOND WEEK.	
Christian Marks	vs Jacob Marks et al.
M'Kinzie & Moore	vs County of Beaver.
John F. Oliver	vs Basil D. Moore & wife.
Charles Coale	vs New Brighton Water Co
Battles & Webster	vs Robert B. Rayl
Charles Canning	vs J. P. Alleman.
James Edgar	vs Casper Denhart.
J. B. Brown	vs A. W. Taylor.
Samuel Magaw	vs Ferdinand Ennis
John Morgan's ex'rs	vs John Wilson.
George Hinds	vs P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.
Sampson Marker	vs Charles Deinert, et al.
Gracy & Bickerstaff	vs James Little
William Johnston	vs Lewis Reno.
Alexander Lucas	vs Jacob De Tample.
Rodenbaugh's heirs	vs Joseph Johnston, et al.
Sampson Karr	vs John B. Young.
William Ramsey et ux	vs S. Berlin. et al.
Stephen Clark	vs C. H. Hall & Co.
John Spear	vs A W Taylor & R M Martin.
State Capitol Bank	vs Thomas J. Power.
Andrew Smith	vs William Kennedy.
Martin McGlaughlin	vs John M. Grand.

oct20:tc

Dry Goods.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have just received another supply of those nice

ALPACAS

that sold so rapidly

Call and see their stock of goods.

Alpaca Lustres, Plaids, Irish Poplins,

BLACK SILKS, TABLE LINENS,

Napkins, Towels, Crash, Dusters, Velvet Cord for Pants,

CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,

Fine White Flannels for infants,

Colored Flannels for infants,

Country Blankets,

&c., &c.

oo20tc.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, &
TOILET ARTICLES.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medical Purposes.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

of the greatest variety, best quality and at the very lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market. ☜
oct6.1y.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hadd at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH.
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

—ALSO—

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

CARPETS

AND OIL CLOTHS

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE, CHECK

AND

FANCY MATTINGS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR NOW OPEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW BRUSSELS

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE PLY CARPETS & INGRAINS

to fill our stock since the close of the heavy Spring Trade.

Oliver McClintock and Co.

23 FIFTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jun 30 69 1m.

Great Distribution

By the Metropolitan Gift Co.,

CASH GIFTS TO THE AM'T. of $500,000.

Every Ticket Draws a Prize!

5 Cash gifts each $20,000		40 cash gifts each $1,000	
10 do do 10,000		200 do do	500
20 do do 5,000		300 do do	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos,	each $300 to		$700
75 do do Melodeons	do 75 to		100
350 Sewing Machines............	do 60 to		175
500 Gold Watches,......	do 75 to		300
Cash Prizes, Silverware, &c, valued at $100,000			

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in envelopes, and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *sealed ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them. Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, Piano $800; James M. Mathews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600.—We publish no names without permission.

Opinions of the Press:—The firm is reliable and deserve their success.—*Weekly Tribune*, May 8. We know them to be a fair dealing firm.—*N. Y. Herald*, May 28. A friend of ours drew a $500 prize which was promptly received.—*Daily News*, June 3d.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
oct27:3m] 195 Broadway, New York.

Licenses Notice for November sessions, 1869.

EATING HOUSE.

W. H. Seely, Rochester boro.
oct20tc. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

Medicinal.

1854
SEWARD'S
COUGH CURE

A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

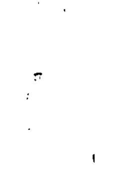
Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

je30:1y

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE
mar17;1y.

SEWARD & BENTLEY'S
CONSTITUTION
BITTERS.
The best Tonic
in use

A PERFECT CURE

For Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Intestines.

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Walter Pennel dec'd. of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

JONATHAN PAUL, Adm'r.
sept22;6t. Freedom, P. O.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!!—The undersigned has again commenced the manufacture of Shingles at his establishment near the railroad station, in Beaver, Pa. Builders and all others in need of shingles can get as good an article from me and at as fair terms as anywhere else in the county. Give me a call. D. SHUMAKER.
aug11:tf

NOTICE—LIME.
To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasteres, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no ashes or cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not sift it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, or to

W. J. DUNN,
may19:6m Beaver Post Office

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Having perfected an arrangement by which I can at all times furnish the various kinds of Lumber

Clear 1¼ inch Plank, Shingles, Lath, Sash Doors, &c., &c.,

at the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms. I would say to the public and especially to my old friends and customers, that having devoted many years to the Lumber and Building business, I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of buyers to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Office and Yard on New York Street, above the Railroad, Rochester. CHAS. LUKINS,
sept1;6m. Agent.

(Continued from First Page.)

was never himself known to offer the least disrespect to a woman; and if any of his followers ever transgressed the rigorous discipline he had in this respect established, the offender was punished with scourging or death, according to his guilt.

The Government of the colony was intimidated by his daring, and at their wit's ends how to put a stop to it. In this dilemma the Governor convened a meeting of the territorial magistrates. The meeting was held at Carter's Barracks, where official experience in the treatment of refractory criminals could be made available, and Mr. Crewel's peculiar knowledge brought into requisition. After anxious deliberation the magistrates decided on sending the military to fight the bushrangers. After this they dined. After dinner they drank. After drinking they speechified. The bushrangers should be shot—that was the substance of the speeches. They were all very brave, as people are apt to be after dinner. Colonel Stanfield an old man of seventy, said if he was a young man he would shoot or capture the bushrangers in a week, and this with only half a dozen troopers. It was eleven at night. The gentlemen adjourned—all except the Colonel, who wished Mr. Crewel and Dr. Savage, both of Carter's, to accompany him to his hotel, because—well—because it was after dinner. Mr. Crewel and Dr. Savage prepared to accompany the Colonel home. When the three gentlemen got outside of the prison gates, they were set upon by a party of men who were lying in ambush in the dark shade of the high prison walls. The Colonel, however, managed to make his escape, but the Dr. and Mr. Crewel were pinioned and *gagged*. The captives were marched off in the direction of Brickfield Hill, where they were met by a gay young cavalier in top boots and a coat of the Newmarket cut. The cavalier peered into the faces of the captives.

'Do you know me, gentlemen?' he said. They looked and were confounded—it was the terrible 'Bold Dick Donahue!'

'My poor fellows!' he began, simulating the tone in which he had once been addressed by Mr. Crewel. 'My poor fellows you recognize me, I see. Our circumstances are altered. Where have you left Colonel Stanfield? Ha, ha!' The truth flashed on the minds of the wretched captives. Col. Stanfield and Bold Dick Donahue were one.

'Never mind!' said the brigand, 'we shall have an explanation by and by. Meantime,' he continued, addressing his men, 'take your prisoners to our camp between Penrith and Paramatta. There we shall have something to say to them.' The brigands, who had everything in readiness for the successful execution of their project, harnessed a pair of blood horses to a dog cart, into which they put the captives, guarded on both sides by two of their fellows, and then drove to their place of rendezvous with lightning speed.

They were now in the dark recesses of the forest, thirty miles from Sidney, and many miles from the nearest residence. The wretched prisoners, seemingly more dead than alive, fully realized their terrible situation.

'Untie them,' commanded the leader. 'They may now rave and roar as they like. The echoes alone can hear them.'

The prisoners were unbound.

'Oh, for heaven's sake—' began Mr. Crewel.

'Hush you blasphemous wretch,' hissed the brigand. 'How dare *you* invoke that solemn name!'

'But I,' asked the Doctor, 'what have I done to you?'

'You! you are more cruel, if that were possible, than your brother tyrant. You are both cold-blooded, but you are the worse of the two.'

'What do you intend doing with me?' faltered the wretched jailor.

'Nothing more than you did to me,' was the gloomy reply. 'You have given me, in all, two hundred and fifty lashes and pickled my sore back with salt and water till the marrow, I thought, burned in my bones. The same treatment you shall get to-night. In case the worst should happen, and you do not survive your punishment, you shall be allowed ten minutes to make your peace with God, whom we all of us have too much offended.'

There was no appeal. The sullen demeanor of the judge, who evinced neither anger, nor pleasure, nor uttered ribald jest, nor uncouth expression, but too plainly told the fixedness of his terrible determination. They knelt, these wretched men, and in silent prayer besought Him, whose assistance in the season of prosperity they had neglected to invoke, to sustain them now in the hour of their extremity. The brigand held his gold watch to the light, and when the ten minutes had elapsed he gave the order. 'To the triangles.'

The prisoners were led to the place of execution, made fast, and the dreadful work began. Before half the punishment had been inflicted both fainted. Cold water was thrown on them and they revived, and the flogging resumed. And thus from fainting fit to fainting fit the punishment was continued until the two hundred and fifty lashes were administered. The morning's sun found the brigands in the mountains and the captives stiffened corpses.

The robbers were aware of the determination of the Government. They therefore prepared, like desperate men to sell their lives dearly.—When the military took the field Captain Donahue sent a challenge with his compliments to the officer in command. He mentioned the circumstance of his presence in the council and the feats of kidnapping the officials and their punishment. He said he was determined to fight, not to skulk; and therefore, provided he (the officer) would accept the challenge, he would fight the military on a certain day on the plains of Bathurst, and decide the issue.

The challenge was accepted.

The day came; they met—the Government forces numbering thirty men, the brigand and his comrades seventeen. They fought on one side with bravery, and on the other with desperation and frenzy. At the end of a two hours' conflict Donahue fell mortally wounded. Most of his men were killed and the remainder dangerously wounded, and were taken and executed. So ended the career of as bold and popular a brigand as ever was monarch of the highway.

A TRIP TO KANSAS.

A correspondent to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says the best route from central and northern Ohio, all things considered, is by way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, from Cleveland to Chicago, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, from Chicago, to Quincy, the Hanibal and St. Joseph from Quincy to Kansas City, and thence into Kansas by the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which is in fine condition and doing a large business. Those who travel by the above route will find a smooth track, first class cars, no vexations detentions, and clever conductors, willing to answer all reasonable inquiries. The fare by this favorite route from Cleveland to Kansas is lower than by any other route, and time as quick. Colonists and excursion parties can always obtain good terms for through passage and freight.

Kansas is destined to be one of the foremost agricultural and fruit growing States of the Union. I was told by old farmers, who resided in the State for fifteen years, that the wheat crop has never been known to fail in Kansas. Major Barry, of Junction City, who has been farming near that place for thirteen years, told me that in 1860 there was no rain from February 1860, until April 1861, and yet his wheat crop averaged fifteen bushels to the acre—part bottom and part upland; and he said that the upland or rolling prairie, though sandy, stood the drouth better and yielded a much large crop than the bottom land. I saw as fine a crop of corn in Kansas as I have ever seen in the Tuscarawas or Scioto Valleys in Ohio. I brought home with me some samples of "sod corn," grown near Abilene, Dickenson county, which cannot be excelled by corn grown on our best bottom lands in Tuscarawas. At the Salina Fair, held in Salina county, during the time I was in that vicinity, sweet potatoes, weighing six lbs. each, were on exhibition, and there were cabbages on the ground which weighed 25 pounds to the head. The exhibition of cereals and stock would have done credit to any one of the richest counties in the older States. Such was the testimony of competent judges. In traveling through the older settled portions of the State I saw as fine fruit, particularly apples, as I have ever seen in Ohio. The varieties mostly in bearing, as far as my observation extended, seemed to be the Belle Fleur and the Wine Sap, and with these the trees were literally loaded down. I also saw wild grapes in abundance, along the streams, and of superior quality. Kansas will certainly be one of the largest fruit growing States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The climate of Kansas, I think, is better than that of Ohio. It is my opinion that a person with weak lungs, who should make his home on the high rolling prairies of central western Kansas might live ten or fifteen years longer than in the Eastern States.

Good lands can yet be had on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at prices ranging from $1 to $7 per acre, according to quality and nearness to the road. Persons who wish to purchase any of these lands, would do well to address, or call upon Hon. John P. Devereux, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas. I found Judge Devereux an honorable gentleman with whom to deal, and I advise all who visit Kansas, with a view of purchasing land, to call upon the Judge at the Railroad Land Office as above, and thus avoid falling into the hands of land-sharks.

Every picture has two sides, and as a faithful chronicler of facts, I must present both to the reader. As a general fact, timber is scarce in Kansas, after leaving the tier of counties bordering on the Missouri River. Its scarcity, however, is not seriously felt by those who settle near the line of a railroad, where lumber can be procured at a small advance upon Chicago prices. Nearly every man who now locates in Kansas will have to buy all his lumber and fuel. Wood along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is worth from $4 to $6 per cord, and stone coal from 20c to 30c per bushel. Mines are now being operated at Wilson Creek, west of Ellsworth.

It requires time, patience, labor and a few hundred dollars in money to make a comfortable home in Kansas. But this is true of all new countries. There is one fact which I would impress upon the minds of all who propose to settle upon the prairies of the West. You will find it necessary to change your habits and modes of living; everything will be new and entirely different from that to which you have been accustomed, and you will probably become home sick, and for a year or two you will wish that you had never seen Kansas. But those who have the energy and pluck to improve their lands by building houses and barns, and planting orchards, hedges and timber groves, can in a few years make for themselves beautiful and attractive homes, and then they would not on any account exchange them for their old locations in the Eastern States. But to reach this enviable round up the ladder of material prosperity, requires privation and self-denial for a few years, and those who are not prepared for this ordeal had better remain where they are.

There is considerable fever and ague along the streams and bottoms, but on the prairies it is unknown. The winds are sometimes severe, but coming from the mountains instead of the lakes they are much dryer and less chilling than in Wisconsin, in Northern Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. Taking it all in all, I think Kansas presents more advantages and fewer disadvantages, to those seeking homes in a new country, than any other Western State. Emigrants are now flocking in by thousands, and in a few years Kansas will be thickly settled by an active and intelligent people.

In looking over the country I could find no other place presenting as many inducements for the location of a thrifty colony, as Dickenson county, Kansas. Railroad lands can be had within a distance of from three to eight miles from Abilene, the county seat. There are also large quantities of Government lands subject to homestead and preemption only. There is homestead land, within three miles of Albilene, as good as can be found in the State. A number of citizens, formerly of Bolivar, Ohio, have purchased lands near Abilene, and probably not less than twenty families will leave Bolivar and vicinity, for Dickenson county, next April, at which time the majority of the "Buckeye Colony" will settle in that beautiful country. Dickenson will be one of the richest counties in Kansas when it is once settled and its rich, rolling prairies brought into cultivation.

The Ex-Guerrilla Gen. Mosby.

The following ludicrous correspondence explains the rumors recently published concerning a duel in which the ex-Guerrilla Gen. Mosby was supposed to have been a principal. It will be seen that Mosby was anxious for a fight, but that the other party, Col. Boyd, succeeded in evading a collision in spite of every accommodation. No answer was sent to the last letter (No. 5):

[No. 1.—Col. Mosby to Col. Boyd.]

WARRENTON, Va., Oct. 1, 1869.—SIR: When we casually met on the road this morning, you informed me that you felt yourself aggrieved for my course toward you, and that you desired satisfaction for it, which I acknowledge my readiness to render you. I formally notify you of my acceptance of your proposition for a fight.

The bearer of this Col. Smith, is authorized to arrange the terms of a meeting. Respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN S. MOSBY.
Col. W. E. Boyd.

[No. 2.—Col. Boyd to Col. Smith.]

WARRENTON, Va., 1st of October 9½ p. m., 1869—Sir; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Colonel Mosby by your hands.

Without putting this matter in other hands, I reply at once, to inform you that I am not willing to be placed in the position which Col. Mosby assumes—that of a challenging party. I did not "desire satisfaction," nor make the "proposition to fight." My words, were, that if he continued to interfere with my business, I would make it a personal matter." To this note I can, therefore, make no other reply. I am, sir very respectfully, your obedient servant.
W. H. BOYD.
Col. Thomas Smith.

[No. 3.—Col. Mosby to Col. Boyd.]

WARRENTON, Oct. 1, 1869.—Sir: This morning you informed me that you desired satisfaction for alleged wrongs I had done you, and I immediately answered that I was ready to give it. An agreement for a fight was then made to come off on your return to Warrenton. Accordingly, as soon as I heard that you had returned, I addressed you a formal acceptance for a proposition to fight. Col. Smith, the bearer of my note to you, has just shown me one addressed by you to him, in which you ignore the fact that there was any agreement for a fight, and say "that you desire no satisfaction," and "that you simply notified me "that if I continued to interfere with your business you would make it a personal matter." I certainly did not so understand you; and I wish you to know that so long as the interests of my clients and the people of Fauquier County demand it, I shall "continue to interfere in your business." I now demand of you satisfaction for the language used by you in reference to myself. Col. Smith is authorized to arrange the terms of a meeting. Respectfully, your obedient servant.
JOHN S. MOSBY.
Col. W. H. Boyd.

[No. 4.—Col. Boyd to Col. Mosby.]

WARRENTON, Va., Oct. 2, 1869.—SIR: Your statement in your letter of 1st instant that I "desired satisfaction for alleged wrongs that you have done me" is "without foundation, as well as "that an agreement for a fight was then made." Your "formal acceptance" was a "proposition" of your own. Your proposition must be made on other terms—that of satisfaction for words addressed to you. To *words*, when properly quoted, I will reply. I did not allude to your "clients and the people of Fauquier," therefore waive remarks with regard to them. It is not for me to discuss your intentional misrepresentation of words in my note to Col. Smith, in which you state, with quotation marks, "that you (Boyd) desire no satisfaction." Two letters having passed between us without my using the language of provocation toward you, I deem a further correspondence useless. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. BOYD.
Col. J. S. Mosby.

[No. 5.—Col. Mosby to Col. Boyd.]

WARRENTON, Oct. 3, 1869.

Sir: Your note of the 2d is evasive. If I omitted your offensive language it was because I desired no explanation or apology. My object has been to test whether you would fight as a gentleman; and to remove all pretext for further equivocation I now quote your objectionable language. You said, that you "could prove in Pennsylvania that I was a highway robber." I now demand satisfaction (not explanation or equivocation). Will you fight? Col. Smith has full authority to act. Respectfully, your obedient servant.
JOHN S. MOSBY.
Col. W. H. Boyd.

FABULOUS FORTUNES.

Why is it that so many persons persuade themselves that there are large estates in England coming to them by inheritance? Has any one owing allegiance to the government of the United States ever received property from England? Strange as it may seem, this notion of inheriting property prevails in more than half of our New England families. Every genealogist of much experience will not only bear witness to the correctness of this statement, but also to this fact that it is almost impossible to obtain information for the simple purpose of family history, by reason of the withholding of facts by some members of these property families, for fear they may lose their share of the mythical fortune in England. In some families this notion prevails in one branch only, and it is kept a profound secret from the other branches lest the fortune should come to be divided. Whether it be honest for part of a family to take what belongs to all, we leave to the consideration of our readers, with this observation that persons intrusted with the distribution of the property of an intestate seldom commit so great an error as to pay the whole to a part of the family.

Now and then family meetings are called for the purpose of "taking steps" to recover the millions (note particularly always millions!) left in England without heirs, and bearing "interest" for an unknown period of time. These families raise money and send agents into England to recover the long talked of fortune. This is the last you hear of property in this family. Some of the more credulous members shake their heads doubting the honesty of the agent; and certainly, if he should ever display a little money—a few thousand dollars—that would be regarded the great fortune out of which this family had been defrauded.

We have sought far and wide so have others of our acquaintance, to find a single family that ever got a penny of their supposed English fortune, and without success. The name and residence of such a family can not be found; and yet we hear these deluded people talk confidently of their fortune in England.

The truth and the fact is, that no such fortune exists in England for any families here; and even if they did, no person not owing allegiance could inherit them. Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, states the law thus; "Aliens are capable of taking by descent no inheritance; for they are not allowed to have any inheritable blood in them. Wherefore, if a man leaves no other relatians but aliens, his land shall escheat to the lord." Our own Chancellor Kent, says: "An alien can not acquire a title to real property by descent or created by mere operation of law. This is a well settled rule of the common law."

In the face of this clearly expressed rule of law of England, well known to every lawyer, persons descended from the Pilgrim Fathers and owing allegiance to the United States Government, still cherish the delusion that they can hold property in England.

It is amusing to hear people who could not prove their legitimate descent from their great grandfathers in a court of law, if it were to save them from hanging, talk of inheriting property in England through their ancestors! How many know that their great ancestors ever came from England? and if they did, how are they to prove title back six or eight generations in England, and down as many at home?

Why should estates in England without heirs be a more common occurrence there than here? Is property often found here without heirs? We apprehend not. While in England it is notoriously true that property is tied up for the benefit of future generations by every means that the law will allow. Every owner provides for its future enjoyment to the utmost of his ability. An estate in England without an heir is almost if not entirely an unknown thing.

This whole fortune business is the veriest nonsense now extant. Other follies have had their day and disappeared; but this still lingers. Recently we have seen a printed list of families entitled to property in England. It embraces nearly all the principal New England families. We know precisely what this means. It will catch among all credulous persons not already affected with this malady of fortune hunting. It is a remarkable truth and without exception, that families whose history is known or written are never affected with this malady. It prevails among those who have little or no knowledge of their ancestors, and but little more of themselves. This enables them to exercise their imagination in castle building. Nothing is so ugly as hard facts and established truths in the eyes of fortune hunters.—*Boston Traveller.*

◆

BELFAST, Maine, has an Enoch Arden case. Twenty years ago Robert Steele, at resident then there, went to California, leaving a wife and one child. For a time letters were regularly received, but for the last ten years nothing had been heard from him. His wife believing him dead, about five years ago married, by which marriage she has one child. To the surprise of every one, Mr. Steele recently returned and inquired for his wife and child. His emotion on learning that she was married again was very great. The son for whom he inquired has grown to a fine young man and is mate of a ship.

◆

—Patrons of the weed are told by M. Armond, a distinguished French savant, that tobacco steeped in a solution of common water-cresses becomes purged of all its noxious properties without losing any of its flavor.

Fattening Hogs.

When hogs are fairly on their way of being fattened, receiving several times a day all the food they can eat, and the more they eat the faster they will fatten and the more profit the farmer will derive from the food given them and consumed. There was once a strife, in a certain neighborhood of good farmers, as to who should annually have the fattest hog. Each one took a pig of the same litter, so that they all started alike. But somehow it turned out that one certain man always came out ahead. This constant victory excited wonder curiosity. But at last the secret leaked out. The successful farmer was in the habit of giving his pig all it would eat, and then turning into his pen another hungry pig, which, of course, would commence feeding vociferously. This would arouse into action the sluggish appetite of the other pig, and he too would turn in eating with eagerness and resolutely competing with the hungry pig. By this means the hog that was being fattened was stuffed several times a day to repletion. Now, as we have found by experience there is another way by which a hog can be induced to eat much more food than he otherwise would and consequently be made to lay on fat very fast. Let a hog be fed, for instance, all he will eat of corn on the ear. Then fill his trough half full of clean water, and strew into it three or four quarts of shelled corn, and it will be found that the hogs appetite will come to him again, and this additional amount will also be consumed. It is generally the case that the hogs which do not take fat very rapidly are poor eaters; and it is an object of importance, worthy of the farmer's attention, to make them full eaters. Every fattening hog which is really thriving satisfactorily, will always denote that by his peculiar snuffling and difficult breathing just after eating all he will eat. And perhaps it will be found that even scrub hogs, about which so much complaint is made for their shyness in taking on fat, can be made to give much more satisfaction if some effectual means are taken to make them greater eaters.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—There are 290,000 threshing machins in the United States, beside the school marms and the old folks at home.

—A recent invention that has been patented is a head rest, attachable to pews, and called the snorer's companion.

—The Libby Prison has been turned into a bone grinding and manure factory. It was the first throughout the war.

—The American Bible Society, during the fifty-three years of its existence, has distributed over 25,000,000 of volumes.

—A highwayman in Nashville, finding his victim had no money, sent him home for it. He returned with a gun and shot the highwayman.

—Mr. N. Stone, of Farmingham Mass., ninety-two years and six months old, made an address, and read a poem at the Middlesex South Agricultural Fair.

—A large secret society of negro voters, bound together by an oath that they will vote for no one for office except negroes, is said to be in existence in Richmond, Va.

—A Comfortable position! A Nevada editor can see into a den of rattle-snakes from the back window, and at the front stands a buffalo bull ready to go through him.

—A company has been formed in Lynchborg, Va., for the purpose of establishing works for the extracting of flavine and other compounds from oak bark. They expect to begin operations very soon.

—The peanut crop in Nansemond, Va., is almost an entire failure this year, owing to the long continued drought. In Southamton and counties above, not more than half a crop will be realized.

—One Chicago fruit dealer received last week ten tons of Califoania grapes which arrived in good condition, and were sold at lower prices than those raised in the central States.

—The Wyoming Legislature met on Tuesday. L. D. Marion, of Laramie county, was elected President of the Council, and John Herrick, of Albany county, speaker of the House.

—It is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Wurtemberg and the North German Confederation which allows the subjects of either country to serve in the army of the other.

—The late Henry Keep, of New York, intended to establish a magnificent picture gallery in that city, at an outlay of one million dollars, and purchased a site for the edifice, but died without providing for the accomplishment of his design.

—Reinecke has lately given to the world three sonatinas for the pianoforte, which are described as "a striving after novel effects of rhythm, and a superabundance of chromatic intervals and farfetched chords.,'

—At Mareuil, France, the remains of 230 Gallic warriors have been found with quite an arsenal of lances, javelins and axes, bearing traces of enamel, glass and copper bowls, and a quantity of hair pins.

—There is a disease called inland yellow fever, or "Addison fever," prevailing in the vicinity of Columbus, Mississippi, that is quite fatal. It has all, or nearly all, the characteristics of the Gulf yellow fever, terminating with black vomit.

—English papers say the wheat crop there, and also the potato crop, have been the heaviest known in this generation. The value of the wheat on one farm is mentioned as equal to fifteen years' rental of the land, and that farm is said only to be a sample from many.

—On the 2d inst. three men and a boy were found in Denton county, Texas, suspended by the neck from a pole extending from a stake to the fork of a tree, and about three miles beyond, two other men hanging from the limb of a tree. Horse thieves, it is supposed. A good deal of such fruit is raised in Texas.

—The bootblacks of San Francisco claim a place among the trades. They have nice rooms, and do a good business. Two different shops claim the United States championship of the noble art of bootblacking, and both proprietors wear belts with "——, Champion of the United States," engraved thereon.

—It is said that the most certain method of securing the services of a celebrated lecturer is to forward his established price. A member of a committee appointed to make arrangements with him, received the following laconic answer: "Yours received; money spent! will come!" It wouldn't do to trust some we know of.

FORTY years ago Mr. S. W. Davis, a book seller in Cincinnati, gave pecuniary aid to a Mr B. T. Hanly, almost an entire stranger to him, and saved him from bankruptcy. Mr. Hanly shortly after left Cincinnati for Missouri, and he now turns up at St. Louis with a fortune of $2,000,000 which he has devised by will to Mr. Davis in consideration of the aid furnished him in his time of need.

—A young lady in Auburn, New York, refused to marry her sweetheart unless he stopped chewing tobacco. He agreed and the wedding took place in due season. Returning from the bridal tour in the cars, the other day, he pulled a roll of something from his pocket. She thought it was tobacco, and clutched it, and threw it out of the window. Alas, it was a roll of money, $2500 in all and it has not been recovered.

Dry Goods.

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO'S.
Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery & Gloves,
WOOLEN GOODS,
Yarns, Worsted, Flannels, Corsets and Balmoral Skirts,
UNDERWEAR,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Hair Coils, Rolls and Switches,
AND NOTIONS,
Stock always complete and prices low.
77 & 79 MARKET ST.,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
oct6tc.

FLOUR.
Bucher & Ryder's Best,
made at Massilon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER,
have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at
Lower Figures
than any other Flour of the same
QUALITY
sold in the county.
oct6tf.

JOHN SHARP,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,
CORN, OATS,
MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,
DRAINAGE PIPE,
Of all Sizes; and
IMPROVED CHIMNEY TOPS,
For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge,
ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.
may12:6m

CANNEL COAL! CANNEL COAL!!
BY THE CAR OR WAGON LOAD.
Send in your orders at once.
Car loads shipped by railroad to all points.
Wagons will be supplied at the bank as heretofore. Remember the old Morse Cannel Coal Mine, near Darlington railroad.
P. L. GRIM, J. F. MANSFIELD,
Operators.
For car loads address
MANSFIELD & CO.
New Galilee, Beaver Co., Pa.
sep29:3m.

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!
W. BUECHLING
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.
Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.
ALSO
Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.
All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.
A share of patronage solicited
jy21:1y.

$15. Gold Watches. $20.
THE ONLY GENUINE DOUBLE-EXTRA REFINED
OROIDE GOLD WATCHES,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
OROIDE WATCH CO.,
Are all of best make, *Hunting Cases, Warranted not to tarnish*; looks like fine Gold, wears like Gold, and are Equal to the best Gold Watches in make and finish; with the best *Full Jeweled Detached and Patent Levers, Extra Fine Cases*,—(Gent's and Ladies' size)—$15 each.
The Double Extra Refined, Solid OROIDE GOLD WATCHES, A No. 1, Full Jeweled Levers at $20 each.
SENT BY EXPRESS, anywhere in the United States at regular wholesale prices, payable on delivery. No money is required in advance, only satisfactory assurance that the order is made in good faith. Any package may be opened and examined before paid for, by paying the Express charges only.
Persons can order by mail *with safety*, by sending money in advance in a Registered letter, and the goods will be sent as a Registered package, prepaid, at our risk.
AN AGENT SENDING FOR SIX WATCHES, WILL RECEIVE AN EXTRA WATCH FREE—MAKING SEVEN $15 WATCHES FOR $90, or SEVEN $20 WATCHES FOR $120.
Also, Elegant Oroide Gold Chains of latest and most costly styles, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches long, at $2, $4, $6 and $8 each; sent with watch, at lowest wholesale prices.
Our watches are all made of the Genuine Solid Oroide Gold Refined, are all perfectly regulated and adjusted, and Guaranteed by the Company *to keep correct time and wear and not tarnish*. State the kind, size and price of watch required, and order only of
THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,
148 Fulton Street, New York.
aug. 25:3m.

EXECUTORS Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Caldwell, of Darlington tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HARVEY McCOWN, Ex'r.,
Enon Valley, Pa.
sept15:6t.

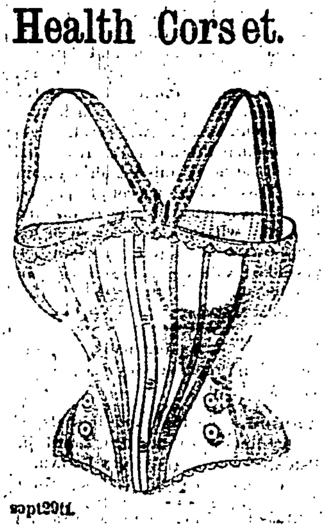
Hanauer's Column.

SPECIAL
Announcement.
A. HANAUER,
Wholesale & Retail
DEALER IN
MILLINERY
&
FANCY GOODS,
OPPOSITE U. P. SEMINARY,
BEAVER, PA.,
WILSON'S BUILDING,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
OPPOSITE NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.

I call the attention of the people of Beaver County to the fact that I have opened a new Store, opposite the U. P. Seminary, in Beaver, where I will constantly keep on hand and offer at the lowest prices everything kept in a first class
MILLINERY
&
FANCY GOODS'
Establishment.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.
All goods are marked in plain figures.
Look at the Prices:

Hat Frames, all Styles	10 cts.
Bonnet Frames, all Styles	25 cts.
Hats	25, 50, 75, $1
Good Hoopskirts	50 cts.
All Linen Handkerchiefs	10 cts.

Good Linen Bosoms 25 cts.
LADIES' HAIR SWITCHES, 35 CTS.
French Corsets, $1 00,
The best ever sold for the money.
Call and Convince Yourself.
Mr. Isaac Hanauer,
Who has an interest in the business in Beaver will superintend the same, and will endeavor by
FAIR DEALING
to deserve the custom and
GOOD WILL
OF ALL.
and will show them the
FINEST STOCK
OF
MILLINERY
&
FANCY GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES
Sole Agent of Beaver County for the
Health Corset.



sept29tf.

New Advertisements.

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,
Have received this fall a heavy stock in
DRY GOODS,
[illegible]
NOTIONS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.,
Which they have purchased direct from the headquarters at
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
And are therefore able to sell their goods now at prices which cannot be beat any where, Pittsburgh included.
They have received a full line of the celebrated
Double Warp Alpacca,
Considered the best make imported into this country.
IN
DRESS GOODS
They have on hand now the latest in the
NEW YORK MARKET.
PRINTS,
They have on hand hundreds of different patterns of the best makes at 12½ cents; also inferior qualities at 8 and 10 cents.
WATERPROOF
Will be much worn again this fall, and on that account they laid in a large stock of all qualities.
IN
PLAIN AND CHECKERED FLANNELS
They have a larger assortment than any other establishment in the county.
They also offer extra bargains in bleached and unbleached
MUSLINS.
New Styles in
BLANKETS,
COVERLETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
WOOLEN YARN
And all kinds of
NOTIONS
AND LADIES
Dress Trimmings.
IN
FANCY GOODS
SUCH AS
BREASTPINS,
EARRINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
CHAINS, &C.,
They have received the most elegant styles, the like of which was never seen in this town.
If you see their stock in new styles in
MEN'S and BOYS' HATS,
and all kinds of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
you must surely think they mean business.
In Fancy and Plain
CASSIMERES,
CLOTH,
DOESKINS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
They say without bragging that no one in the county is able to show a more select stock of
FINE STYLES,
and can offer them at
LOWER PRICES
than they do. Therefore they can guarantee whoever patronizes them that they can furnish a suit of clothing which can not be beat, either in cut or prices.

They can say again that they have the best cutter in this county, a gentleman who goes ahead with the fashion, and has practiced his trade for twenty years in first class merchant tailoring establishments in New York, Cleveland, and lately at Alliance, O. Their force of tailors and tailoresses are all schooled hands, as will be seen by the work they intend to turn out this fall. To keep their old customers and get new ones this firm has concluded to make suits to order
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
All wool cassimere suits they will now make for
$20
For which thirty dollars has to be paid elsewhere, and all wool black broadcloth suits for
$30
For which other houses charge $40. It would be advisable, and in fact it is to the interest of every one to price the goods and examine the stock of
SCHIFF & STEINFELD,
(Before purchasing elsewhere.)
BROADWAY,
NEW BRIGHTON.
sep29:1m.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Aug. 30th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 1.35 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	153AM	645AM	835AM	125PM
Rochester	300	800	—	[illegible]
Salem	453	1015	1058	420
Alliance	530	1115	1200	500
Canton	601	1231PM	1205PM	527
Massillon	640	1245	1250	555
Orrville	758	130	—	702
Wooster	720	155	108	721
Mansfield	853	403	211	915
Crestline A	925	445	245	950
Crestline D	950	605	305	1015
Bucyrus	1017	653	—	1058
Upper Sandusky	1051	708	408	1100
Forest	1131	740	—	1152
Lima	1200	845	515	1255AM
Van Wert	210PM	1000	—	200
Fort Wayne	330	1145	710	320
Columbia	409	1231AM	—	357
Warsaw	456	125	—	446
Plymouth	548	228	900	600
Valparaiso	720	408	1010	730
Chicago	920	630	1140	910

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	450AM	550AM	450PM	1000PM
Valparaiso	720	950	547	1228AM
Plymouth	903	1103	715	228
Warsaw	1007	1148	—	324
Columbia	1028	—	—	438
Fort Wayne	1205PM	110PM	905	600
Van Wert	132	200	—	718
Lima	224	241	1043	825
Forest	421	242	—	946
Upper Sandusky	458	403	1151	1012
Bucyrus	533	440	—	1055
Crestline A	605	505	1250AM	1125
Crestline D	600AM	515	1255	1205PM
Mansfield	633	542	120	1237
Wooster	825	708	200	155
Orrville	856	728	—	220
Massillon	926	757	326	250
Canton	1000	813	341	305
Alliance	1125	905	430	350
Salem	1210PM	933	445	420
Rochester	205	1103	—	555
Pittsburgh	315	1200	710	6.5

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7 05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.
F. R. MYERS *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after Aug. 30th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	815AM	1210PM	......	235PM
Euclid Street	826	1221	......	346
Hudson	930	114	......	448
Ravenna	1001	142	......	536
Alliance	1100	218	......	625
Bayard	1128	243	......	....
Wellsville	105PM	355	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	835AM	330PM	......	....
Bayard	1025	435	......	....
Alliance	1125	515	......	725AM
Ravenna	1210PM	552	......	815
Hudson	1241	620	......	835
Euclid Street	116	708	......	956
Cleveland	200	720	......	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	725AM	115PM	430PM
Bridgeport	556	815	125	440
Steubenville	700	1100	213	600
Wellsville	815	125PM	415	....
Smith's Ferry	840	146	437	....
Beaver				....
Rochester	925	220	530	....
Pittsburgh	1035	325	635	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	....
Pittsburgh	620AM	110PM	425PM	....
Rochester	725	220	540	....
Beaver		000	000	....
Smith's Ferry	818	251	630	....
Wellsville	850	337	700	....
Steubenville	950	435	....	705AM
Bridgeport	1059	542	....	815
Bellair	1010	555	....	830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 945, a.m.
Bayard, 11:50a.m.	N. Philadephia, 240pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS
AT
WHOLESALE
WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND
ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY-GOODS,
At Very
LOW PRICES,
Either by the yard, piece or package
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.
178 Federal Street, Allegheny
jun21y.

Surveyor General's Office,
Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 12, 1869.

To the Owners of Unpatented Lands:

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Beaver County, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplements thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be inspected. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.
aug13:6m.

New Advertisements.

STOVES & TINWARE.
O. R. ANSHUTZ,
DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.
ALSO
Keeps a Complete Assortment of
Fire-Fronts,
Grates, Cooking-Stoves
&c. &c.
Roofing, Guttering and Spouting
Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.
Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.
Japanned and
PRESSED WARE
Kept Constantly on Hand
Shop on the lower end of Third Street,
Beaver, Pa.
Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
[mar10tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY,
AND REPAIR SHOP.
Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.
Plough and Plough Castings,
of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.
STOVES,
Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GREAT REPUBLIC is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use, in connection with the stove I have got up a
Patent Portable Extension Top,
which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size of patterns.
In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon,
12 Andrew Morrow,
13 Ross B. Evans,
14 Capt. James Roney,
15 Capt. J. S. Winans,
16 Mrs Major Wade,
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton,
18 H. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary,
20 James Conkle,
21 Thomas R. Davis,
22 Hugh Sheals,
23 Capt. W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr,
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw,
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr.,
28 Dixon Reed,
29 Milton Reed,
30 Milo Reed,
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter,
34 Johnston Laughlin,
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight,
37 Richard Staley,
38 William Rogers,
39 Joseph McFerran,
40 David Carr,
41 Dr. — Moon,
42 Solomon Fronk,
43 James Knowles,
44 Judge Cairns,
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff,
47 Samuel Crossen,
48 Joseph McDermitt,
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt,
50 William Wagner,
51 Rev B F Sawhill,
52 Washington Engle,
53 John Y. Marks,
54 Capt. A. M'Donald,
55 Capt. M M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald,
58 Alex. White,
59 Mrs Landis,
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove,
62 John Grove,
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gibson,
65 Jonathan McKenzie,
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M'Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
73 Benjamin Franklin,
74 Jacob Longnecker,
75 James P. Couch,
76 Frederick Katarar,
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton,
80 James H Morton,
81 David Lloyd,
82 Thomas Bescom,
83 John Dunlap,
84 Andrew W. Jackson,
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe,
87 Mrs. L. Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq,
95 William Dunn,
96 George Wilson,
97 Jason Richardson,
98 Maj E. Sankey,
99 Alfred Pierce,
100 Austin Pierce,
101 John Pierce,
102 Mrs John Thomas,
103 John Lowery,
104 J. W. Fackhouser,
105 James Thomas,
106 Robert Wallace,
107 Daniel Maxwell,
108 Thomas Morgan,
109 Dr. C. B. Jette,
110 Criss O Rourke,
111 Henry Fetter,
112 Francis Houlet,
113 Eli Reno,
114 R. L. Riggs,
115 Henrici & Lenz,
116 Michael Weyand,
117 William Pelsland,
118 Rev Wm Nesbit,
119 Henry Bradford,
120 William Strock,
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.
Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNILEY.
feb17:'69:ly

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES.
PATENT MEDICINES
In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.
Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box. Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.
The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY
Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.
Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
lyul'67
J. MOORE.

Dan'l Hugus & Co,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Marbleized Slate Mantles.
No. 187 Liberty Street.
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
Prices, $25.00 and Upwards.
In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patrerns in marble.
[june9:1y